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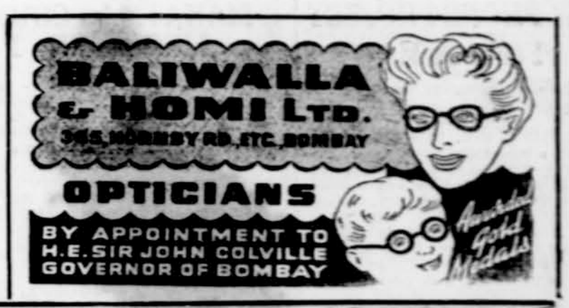

PALESTINE WALK OUT IN U. N. ASSEMBLY

Indo-Pakistan-Arab Protest Against Partition

DECISION NOT BINDING ON THREE POWERS

Last-Minute Compromise Move Fails: Charter Destroyed

FLUSHING MEADOWS (NEW YORK) Nov. 29 (Reuter) : The United Nations General Assembly tonight approved the partition plan for Palestine.

The voting was 33 in favour, 13 against, ten abstentions and one absent.

LAST-MINUTE COMPROMISE MOVE FAILS

When the last night's debate opened the Arab states made a last-minute move at compromise by proposing a six-point federal plan for Palestine with separate Jewish and Arab Cantons.

Camille Chamoun (Lebanon) offered the plan as a "basis for an intermediary formula between the two opposing sides".

The proposal was for establishment of a Federal Independent Palestine State not later than Aug. 1, 1948—the date by which all British troops are scheduled to be withdrawn—and two other Provincial Governments for the Arab and Jewish Cantons.

A Constituent Assembly would be elected on universal direct suffrage, representing all elements in proportion to the number of each, to set up legislative and judicial organs mainly following the United States Constitution.

Arab delegates spoke in favour of this plan. The Persian representative said the proposal "shows the Arab race wants to avoid conflict at any cost", but the United States and Russia opposed it and called for an immediate vote.

JEWS REJOICE

Voting then began in tense silence. As the roll call went on, it became clear that the partition plan was being approved. By the time the final figures were announced, dozens of Jews were crying unashamedly and clasping hands in silent exultation.

PRESSURE BY 'BIG POWERS'

Amid demonstrations in the gallery applauding the result, which led to a stern call for silence from the Chairman, Dr. Aranha of Brazil, Emir Feisal of Saudi Arabia, told the Assembly: "We hoped the United Nations would elevate moral standards. We hoped the nations would uphold justice and observe peace and security. We had hoped there would be a sound basis for mutual understanding.

"Today's resolution dissipates our hopes. Today's resolution destroyed the Charter. We know the pressure which has been exerted on various delegates by some of the 'Big Powers'.

"For these reasons Saudi Arabia registered the fact that she considers herself not bound by the resolution. She reserves the right to act freely in whatever way she deems fit".

Fadhil Jamali, Iraq, said: "We had hoped for justice. Today that faith was destroyed. We have done our best to express the spirit of the Charter. We believe that the decision is a very serious one that undermines peace, justice and democracy.

Prince Seif Elislam Abdullah, of the Yemen, also declared his Government reserved all rights over the decision.

Emir Adel Arslan, Syria, said: "We will never be responsible for such a decision. The responsibility for the consequences will fall on your heads, not on ours".

WALK OUT

When partition was approved by 33 to 13 with ten abstentions and one abstentee, Indian Pakistan and Arab State delegates declared they would not feel bound by the decision and reserved the right to take whatever action they thought fit and walked out in a body.

TO TAKE OVER PALESTINE

Syria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark,

(Continued on Page 5)

Next Step In Partition

FLUSHING MEADOWS (New York) Nov. 30, (Reuter): Last night's historic decision by the United Nations General Assembly to split Palestine into Independent Arab and Jewish States—taken in the face of bitter protests from the Arab States—leaves the nations with the problem of how to enforce the Plan in the Arab part of Palestine.

The next step in the appointment of the representatives of the five nations-Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Panama and the Philippines—elected to carry out the task of putting the decision into effect. High United Nations' Officials said that as soon as they were appointed, arrangements would be made to transport them with an adequate Secretariat and Staff to Palestine.

According to informed sources the Commission will make its Headquarters in Tel Aviv, where it is expected to contact the Jewish Refence Forces to prepare for the actual transfer of power when the British forces leave on August 1.

One of the main tasks of the Commission will be to contact Jewish organisations such as Hisadruth, the principal Jewish trade organisation the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund, so as to lay the foundations for creation of the Provisional Government Council envisaged in the partition plan.

ARAB POSITION

Since Arab spokesmen have declared categorically that they will not cooperate with the Commission, competent sources here believe that Arabs in Palestine wil' set up their own Provisiona Government with headquarters probably in Nablus, and will attempt to hold as much of Palestine territory as they are able.

While Jewish control of the coastal plain is undoubtedly sertain, expertc here fear conflicts in such regionc as Safad and Beersheba, where the Arabs are in the majority. The fate of Jewish in Iraq and Egypt is also a disturbing problem.

Following a meeting today, the Arabs' delegates to the United Nations issued a statement declaring that "they had repeatedly challenged the assumption that the General Assembly or any other organ of the United Nations had any right whatsoever to decree partition of Palestine".

The statement continues "they consider that partition in Palestine goes beyond the Mandate given to members of the United Nations by the Charter, which is the only valid source of any authority they might have.

They solomnly state their conviction that the vote in regard to partition has been given under great pressure and duress, and that this makes it doubly invalid".

REACTION IN BRITAIN

LONDON, November 30 (Reuter): Decision by the United Nations to partition Palestine will be fully accepted by the Mandatory Power, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Though British officials here were pointing out that the Assembly vote makes little difference to Britain's plans, the finality of the decision will make it easier to complete the details of the British withdrawal scheduled to be completed by August 1. 1948.

The date on whirh Britain will end the Mandate, which is expected to be some months before August 1, will be decided by the Cabinet in the near future.

The question whether in voting partition the Assembly has reckoned with the full effects of Arab National feelings and has taken measures to maintain law and order is one which officially the British Government does not ask.

But it is a question which looms very large for the ordinary Englishman whose national troops have for so long become the brunt of the struggle to hold down racial feuds in the Middle East.

Whatever misgivings British public opinion may have about the United Nation, the main concern of the ordinary citizen here will be to see British personnel evacuated from Palestine with the least possible delay.

Auchinleck Quits India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30 (API).—Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck relinquished today his post as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of India and Pakistan and left for Italy.

SARAT BOSE'S THREAT

Will Fight West Bengal Special Powe's Bill

CALCUTTA, November 29 (API): A warning that the people of Bengal would not tolerate the enactment of the West Bengal Special Powers Bill which, he said, was an "insult" to them in the changed circumstances of the country, was given by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, addressing a public meeting here today. "We shall start a movement against this Black Bill," he said, "and against those responsible for its enactment".

Attempt On Chiang's Life?

PEIPING, Nov. 30 (UPA): An unconfirmed Chinese press dispatch said today that a shot was fired yesterday as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek passed Peiping's west gate in his automobile while 'enroute' to the airport.

A Chinese Air Force Lieutenant was immediately arrested by Chiang' bodyguard for allegedly firing the shot, the dispatch said. It is hot known whether the shot was an assassination attempt or fired in the excitement of Chiang's appearance.

India Loan For Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.—The Pakistan Government, I learn, has asked India for Rs. 50 crores loan. This loan is likely to be granted provided all outstanding issues were settled amicably and the Pakistan Government agreed to pursue a non-aggression policy, so far as India were concerned. India would not give any financial assistance if the object of such assistance were to arm the Afridis against India.

SITUATION IN TRIPURA STATE PEACEFUL

GAUHATI, Nov. 30 (API.) Sir Akbar Hydari, Governor of Assam, accompanied by Lady Hydari arrived in Gauhati the noon by plane from Calcutta and immediately motored to Shillong. On his way to Gauhati the Governor halted at Agartala for about three hours, and held a discussion with the Maharani, Regent of Tripura, and other officials about the situation in Tripura State. Sir Akbar also inspector the Assam Rifles stationed there.

Asked about the situation in Tripura State the Governor said it was peaceful. There was no need for any apprehension now, because more troops were arriving in the State to reinforce the garrison already stationed there. He hoped their presence would infuse confidence among the people.

Stop Press

JAIL DELIVERY IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD Nov. 30 (API) —All political prisoners in the State will be released immediately except those who have been convicted for grave offences. This was revealed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Laik Ali, addressing pressmen for the first time this afternoon after assuming office yesterday.

EAST PUNJAB QUIET

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 30 (API).—All districts of the East Punjab are quiet, says a 'communique' issued by the East Punjab Government. 64 Muslim women and children were recovered and restored to Pakistan authorities.

ATTACK ON JEW PRISONERS

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30 (Reuter).—Police warders today fired on Arab prisoners in Acre Central Prison who attacked Jewish prisoners while they were exercising, it was officially stated tonight. Arab prisoners were believed to have suffered casualties. The Jews were sent back to their cells without casualties.

M. Molotov shakes hands with Mr. Marshall at the 'Big Four' Foreign Ministers' Conference which opened in London on Tuesday last.

Arab-Jew Clash Breaks Out In Acre Prison

Grand Mufti's Call: "Await Signal For Action"

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30, (U.P.A.): Fighting broke aut between Jewish and Arab prisoners in Acre prison.

Five Jews were killed and five wounded critically in two attacks by unidentified gunmen to-day as joyous Jewish throngs celebrated the United Nations decision to create a national homeland for them and wildly demonstrating Arabs called for a holy war.

Four Jews were slain and two injured seriously when a bus carrying Jewish celebrants was ambushed near the all-Arab town of Ramleh, 22 miles north-west of Jerusalem. A Jewish woman was killed and three other Jews badly wounded in another attack at Wilhelma, the German colony near Lydda airport.

DAMASCUS MEETING.

The attacks occurred as the Palestine Arab Higher Committee called an urgent meeting at Damascus, Syria, and Arab speakers at a protest demonstration at Nablus, midway between Jerusalem and Haifa, urged an immediate uprising to fight the partition of the Holy Land.

A reliable Arab source said the former Grand Mufti, Haj Amin el Husseini, was in Damascus for a high level conference. Many Palestine Arabs were reported en route to Syria to join the underground army dedicated to keep the Holy Land Arab.

JERUSALEM-TEL AVIV ROAD CLOSED.

British officials announced the Ramleh and Wilhelma attacks and the number of casualties, but gave no details.

Jewish sources immediately blamed the Arabs however, and the British closed off the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road to prevent possible Jewish vengeance raids. Ramleh is near the village of Fejja where members of the Jewish underground army, Haganah, recently bombed an Arab cafe in retaliation for the killing of Jews in Petah Tikva.

Several messages have been sent to the Mufti by Arabs seeking guidance.

GRAND MUFTI'S CALL.

Arab newspapers published an appeal by the Mufti for Arabs to rally behind him. "When I give the signal for action". The Arabs at the Nablus demonstration shouted "we are ready to shed onr blood" to combat the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish States. The speeches were interrupted by shots fired into the air and roars for an "holy war."

Jews in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and many smaller cities and villages throughout Palestine, however, danced and sang in the streets. Moshe Shertok ,David Ben Guerion and other Jewish Agency officials were cheered loudly by crowds who marched to their homes. Even British policemen joined in the Tel Aviv festivities. Several British vehicles flew Zionist flags.

After the ambushes British armoured cars began convoying Jewish buses thrcugh Arab areas.

'IRGUN'S' NEW ROLE.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30. (Reuter): Irgun Zvai Leumi, the Jewish terrorist organisation which has been responsible for a great part of the campaign against the British in Palestine, announced from its Headquarters to-day that it would "cease to exist inside the new Jewish State" created by last night's United Nations vote.

The fight for "the liberation of the whole of Palestine" would continue, Irgun declared.

CAIRO, Nov. 30 (U.P.A.): The official spokesman of the Foreign

(Continued on Page 5)

Ex-Premier Ramadier congratulates the new Prime Minister of France, M. Robert Schuman.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY GAGS FILIBUSTER

Marathon Session Continues

PARIS, Nov. 30 (UPA).—The French National Assembly, after gagging and limiting the Communists' filibuster tactics late today, continued its marathon session in an attempt to force through the drastic anti-sabotage and defence of the republic measures demanded by Premier Robert Schuman.

With more than 2,000,000 French workers idle in Communist-led strikes and with Paris transportation workers threatening to further paralyze life in the capital with a general strike on Monday, the Deputies continued their frequently violent and acrimonious debate over the three Bills requested at the opening of the session at 10-30 yesterday by Schuman.

The Communists, who will suffer most under the proposed anti-sabotage laws which would even outlaw newspaper articles, pamphlets, tracts and speeches which might be interpreted as advocating industrial sabotage, fought with every possible legislative weapon during the long night-session while Communist Party newspapers throughout France were being confiscated for issuing a virtual call to battle to party members.

The National Assembly finally gagged the all-night Communist filibuster today and moved toward adopting strong emergency measures aimed at smashing the Communist-led strikes which have crippled the nation's economy and brought it perilously close to a civil war.

The Assembly has been in constant session since yesterday afternoon and Premier Robert Schuman told newsmen it would sit until it acts on the three Bills designed to mobilize 80,000 reservists and combat sabotages and Communist agitation.

Although still many hours from final action on the Bills, the Assembly took a long step forward by voting to gag the Communists. The action was taken when the all-night negotiations between Union leaders and Labour Minister Daniel Mayer broke down at 5 a.m. leaving the strike situation unchanged. Communist strike leaders, apparently frightened by Schuman's sudden crackdown on labour, had made broad concessions but were turned down flatly by the Government.

No Immediate Decontrol Of Food Grains

COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTION TO PROVINCIAL GOVTS.

Interim Report Issued: Better Procurement Price

NEW DELHI, November 30 (API).—The Government of India have taken decisions on the interim recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee. These decisions have been communicated to the Governments of Provinces and States, according to a press 'communique.'

The implementation of these decisions is at present under the consideration of all the Governments concerned, and a public announcement will be made on December 10.

Meanwhile, in view of the importance of the subject, the Government have decided to release the interim recommendations of the Foodgrains Polley Committee, which are as follows:

REDUCTION OF GOVERNMENT COMMITMENTS

Recommendations to be made to Provincial Governments regarding Food Control Policy:—

(1) Acceptance of policy of reduction of Government commitments under rationing and controlled distribution.

(2) The beginning to be made with those rationing commitments which were accepted in recent years and reduction to be effected in the reverse order to the original process of extension.

(3) The basis of reduction to be decided with reference to local conditions with the definite aim of liquidating Government commitments as early as possible.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THREE MEMBERS

We would subtitute the following recommendations:—

(1) No relaxation of any existing control over food-grains during 1948.

(2) Relaxation of food-grains control to begin as soon as possible after supplies sufficient for honouring all commitments on 12 oz. basis, throughout the year, in all parts of the country are assured, together with a margin for emergencies.

(3) Education of the public on foodgrains Control Policy, and resolute enforcement.

PRICES OF CONTROLLED FOODGRAINS

(1) An increase of procurement prices for controlled foodgrains is necessary. The amount of increase to be allowed in different areas to be settled in accordance with the principles and procedure set out below:

(2) Provincial Governments to propose whether and if so what increase they consider to be necessary; and forward their proposals to the Central Government with a statement of the circumstances justifying the increase proposed, whether and if so to what extent the increased cost is recoverable from consumers, and the net cost, if any, which is not so recoverable.

(3) The Central Government to approve the proposal after satisfying itself:—

(A) That the increase proposed is not excessive in the circumstances of the case:

(B) That it does not involve unduly wide differences in the procurement prices in force in areas adjoining the common boundary of different units:

And (C) That the increase does not exceed Rs. 2-0-0 per maund in any case.

(4) Before passing on the cost of increasing the procurement price in whole or in part of the consumer, both the Central Government and

(Continued on Page 6)

DECONTROL BEGINS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30 (API): A number of commodities will be decontrolled in West Bengal with effect from tomorrow, the 1st December.

All restrictions on the price as well as the movement of salt outside the Province within the Indian Union are being lifted. This is being done in pursuance of the general policy of speedy decontrol and return to normal trade conditions at the earliest, as also to facilitate the spreading over of West Bengal's excess stocks to relieve shortage in other parts of the Indian Dominion", says a Press Note.

Sugar will be decontrolled from tomorrow in the Province. The commodity will thus cease to be a rationed article. But it is learnt that Government will continue to distribute sugar stocks in hand to ration card holders at the present quota rate.

Certain consumer goods are also being decontrolled. These are umbrellas and spare parts, refrigerators and spare parts, typewriters and aluminimum utensils. Control at present exercised over the distribution of paraffin wax and Ceylon cocoanut oil will be lifted from tomorrow.

Azad Flies To Allahabad To Meet Sapru

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30 (API): Maulana Azad, Education Minister, Government of India arrived here by plane at 12 noon today to pay a personal visit to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who has not been keeping well for somtime past.

Stalin Plans Little Soviet?

Proposal For Federal Union Of East Europe

LONDON, Nov. 30 (Reuter).—The Diplomatic correspondent of the London "Observer," quoting reliable sources, wrote today that Soviet Marshall Stalin and Bulgarian Premier Georgi Dimitroff discussed a plan to join Eastern Europe's Communist countries into a single Federate State at a recent meeting at Sochi, Georgia.

The new 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 strong State formed, if this proposal went through, would have close ties with the Soviet Union, the correspondent added:

Apparently it had been decided as a first step to create a Yugoslav-Bulgarian Federation as the core of the proposed new State at the same time strengthening bonds between other Eastern European Communist countries.

NEW PHONE PROJECT FOR INDIA

Plant Manufacturing Factory To Meet Country's Growing Needs

LUCKNOW, Nov. 30 (UPI).—Plans to start a new telephone plant manufacturing factory in India have almost been completed by the Government of India learns the United Press of India.

The new factory will, it is understood, be established in Bombay, where the factory for manufacturing telephone apparatus and spare parts exists.

The Government of India has been prompted to launch the new project owing to the difficulty experienced in meeting the needs of the automatic system which the Government propose to introduce all over the country. It is learnt that the Communications Minister, Government of India, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, paid his recent visit to Bombay with a view to select a suitable site for the projected factory.

The new project is expected to cost the central exchequer Rs. seven crores and would be completed in three years' time.

It is understood that the Government felt the necessity of replacing the Calcutta telephone plant, which is very old and outworn; but it was realised that it would cost them about four crores and the necessary machinery would require the same period for being imported. This factor, among others, appears to have influenced the Government's decision to launch the project. Besides, the production of spare parts at the Bombay factory is not enough to meet the requirements of the various telephone exchanges in the country, many of which have been neglected so as to feed the worse-affected exchanges and keep them going.

MAHATMA COUNSELS PATIENCE ON LINGUISTIC PROVINCES ISSUE

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 30 (API).—Under the caption "Linguistic Distribution", Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's "Harijan": Acharya Sreeman Narayan Agarwal writes to me a letter published in the columns of the Harijan Sevak. Its purport is that new universities should not be established before the proposed linguistic redistribution of Provinces. The followng is the rendering of his argument:

THE QUESTION

"I have read your remarks in the 'Harijan' about new universities. I believe that such a project will present great difficulties, if it comes into being before linguistic redistribution. I cannot understand why the Congress should take any time in accomplishing this linguistic redistribution. In the Constituent Assembly too, the matter seems to have been shelved. Without redistribution, it would be very difficult to enforce all teaching through provincial languages in our Schools and Colleges and it would not be easy to oust English from the position it unlawfully occupies today.

Bombay, Madras and C.P. will bear out my contention. Any delay would but increase inter-provincial jealousy. We see the danger of tinkering in the terrible form that the Hindu-Muslim quarrel has assumed. If partition had to be accepted on any account whatsoever how nice it would have been if we had accepted it sooner? Shall we not learnt the lesson from these disturbances that if linguistic redistribution is good delay in carrying it out is fraught with evil consequences?"

NO DELAY WITHOUT JUST CAUSE

I entirely endorse the suggestion underlying the foregoing letter, viz., that what is proper to be done should not be delayed without just cause and that what is improper should not be conceded under any circumstance whatsoever. There can be no compromise with evil and since linguistic redistribution is desirable from almost every point of view, all delay in carrying out the project should be avoided.

But the reluctance to enforce linguistic redistribution is perhaps justifiable in the present depressing atmosphere. The exclusive spirit is ever uppermost. Everyone thinks of himself and his family. No one thinks of the whole of India. The centripetal force is undoubtedly there but it is not vocal and never boisterous: whereas the centrifugal is on the surface and in its very nature makes the loudest noise demanding the attention of all. It manifests itself most in matters communal. This has given rise to fear in other fields. The history of the quarrel between Orissa and Andhra, Orissa and Bihar and Orissa and Bengal is fresh in our minds. The whole of it has not died out even now. This is but an illustration of an almost accomplished fact. The other Provinces were never redistributed in law though they were in 1930 when the Congress had a brand new constitution enabling it to put up a life and death struggle with perhaps the greatest Empire that has ever been. How will Madras, though divided by the Congress, divide itself into four Provinces, and Bombay do likewise in law? Many other claimants have come to the fore. They are not recognised by the Congress, but they are not less vocal or less insistent.

DESPAIR GIVEN PLACE TO HOPE

The Congress does not command the prestige and authority it found itself in possession of in 1920. Despair has given place to hope. Now when we have freedom we seem not to know what to do with it. It is almost mistaken for suicidal anarchy. Even zealous reformers would postpone controversial issues to a more hopeful time when in the interest of the country the virtue of give and take would be freely recognised and all sectional interests would be subordinate to the one interest of the good of India which will include the good of all. Therefore those who like me want constructive suggestions to come into play at this very moment have to work to bring about a healthy atmosphere promoting concord in the place of discord, peace in the place of strife, progress in the place of retrogression and life, in the place of death. That happy day will be most manifest when the communal strife has died out.

Meanwhile will the southern linguistic groups settle their disputes and boundaries, will Bombay produce an agreed scheme of redistribution according to language and will the new candidates withdraw their claims at least for the time being? Then linguistic redistribution can come into being today without the slightest difficulty or fuss. Let there be no undue strain upon the Congress whose foundations heve been shaken at their roots. It is ill equiped today either for arbitrating between rival claimants or imposing its will upon recalcitrants.—New Delhi.

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BRITISH AMATEURS THINK OF CASH, NOT VICTORY

LONDON, Nov. 30. (Reuter): Amateur sportsmen in Britain heard with something akin to envy that Australia's cricketers are to have their reward for coming to England to play as amateurs next year increased from £650 for the trip to £800—and this is the Olympic year when no amateur is expected to receive remuneration for his skill, writes Vernon Morgan, Reuter's Sports Editor. News from Australia has evidently reached British runners for they are now saying that the rule by which they are not allowed to receive prizes of value more than seven guineas should be altered and value pushed up to 12 guineas at least. It is pointed out by them that entrance fees have incrsased and so should prizes. Cyclists have been told that they can accumulate cash values of their prizes and dispose of the whole sum at the end of the season.

In other words amateurs in most sports are talking about money and thinking of victory in terms of cash rewards rather than of glory gained. But can they be blamed when they see amateurs from other countries like the Australian cricketers and Swedish footballers who were paid a living allowance during their recent visit to Britain receiving something towards their expenses when they—British athletes and footballers—are expected to pay for everything out of their own pockets.

Weather Prospects For To-day's Test

BRISBANE, Nov. 30. (Reuter): Weather prospects for to-morrow's resumption of the cricket Test here are quiet unpredictable. It has been teeming with rain on and off to-day but several hours hot sunshine in the morning could alter the outlook. It is felt that this will be the last Test to take place at Brisbane at this time of the year as fixtures here in November have invariably proved Tests in name only.

Delhi Tennis Championship

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30 (API.) Narendranath and Rama Rao won the men's doubles event of the Delhi Tennis Championship beating Man Mohan and Prem Pandhi in the final in straight sets.

Mrs. Dayal accounted for Miss Khanna in ladies singles final.

Mrs. Dayal also won the mixed doubles event when, in partnership with Rama Rao, she defeated Narendranath and Miss Khanna.

THE PETROL PROBLEM

(By S. N. C. PATUCK)

The recent announcement of the Bombay Government that the petrol ration for private motorists would be cut by 50 per cent from November 1st has created consternation in the minds of motorists who had hoped the time has come for the withdrawal of rationing altogether. The Government of Bombay have offered no proper explanation to the public for the drastic measure they have imposed and to make matters worse they have introduced certain new features such as revalidation etc., which expose the motoring public to untold trouble, inconvenience and hardship. The Government of India's announcement about the 25 per cent reduction in the provisional quotas of petrol throws no further light either on the petrol supply situation or regarding the circumstances which have compelled the authorities to reduce the petrol supply to the public. Even more inexplicable is the Bombay Government's decision to halve the petrol ration instead of making a cut proportionate to the reduction in the provincial quota.

Last time when the Hon. Dr. John Matthai was in Bombay he gave the motoring public to understand that although it was not practicable to abolish rationing in view of the transport difficulties caused by the tanker wagon shortage, he was prepared to examine the petrol supply situation afresh with a view to see whether the existing petrol ration could be revised on a more generous basis. That was in June last and it is difficult to understand how the petrol supply situation could have deteriorated in the course of the six months which have passed by. There can only be two possible explanations for this bombshell thrown by Government. Either there must have been a fall in the petrol imports of the country or the recent political emergencies must have resulted in the diversion of huge quantities of petrol meant for civilian consumption. However, it is difficult to believe the import of petrol is now reduced, for in that case it is only reasonable to infer that the fall in imports must have been anticipated months ago by Government. If this were so, there was no reason why the authorities should not have taken the public into confidence and warned them in advance of the possibility of a reduction in the rations. As this has not been done, it follows that the reason for the cut in the petrol ration must not be the fall in imports but the emergencies mentioned above. Assuming this is correct, is there any excuse for subjecting thousands of people to unnecessary hardship all of a sudden? The Government should have built up adequate stocks of petrol for confronting any emergency without upsetting as far as possible the normal life of the citizens.

Petrol In Port Towns

Be that as it may, there does not appear to be any justification for introducing the drastic cut of 50 per cent in the petrol ration in Bombay city, which is a Port town where from all information available there appears to be adequate supplies of petrol to meet the requirements of the motoring community. In fact, according to a Press Communique issued by the Government of India some months ago, the main difficulty in decontrollig petrol was the problem of transport from port towns to places in the interior. In Bombay city, the transport arrangements of the oil companies are adequate to supply petrol even if there is no rationing in the city at all. In fact, the Government of India themselves some time ago conducted an enquiry into the feasibility of withdrawing rationing from the port towns, but they had to give up the scheme only because it was thought it might cause heart burning in other places. From this it is evident that petrol supply is no problem in Port towns, esepcially in Bombay, and the motoring public is, therefore, rightly indignant at the action of the authorities in subjecting them to the difficulties which are bound to follow the enforcement of the 50 per cent cut in the basic and supplementary rations.

Not even during the worst period of the war it was found necessary to subject the motoring public to practise such self-denial which they are compelled to do now under a National Government. At that time the basic ration was subjected to cuts, but no attempt was made to whittle down the supplementary ration which is given for business, official or professional work. There was then, at least, one consolation that by such sacrifice motorists knew they were making their contribution for the victory of democracy against fascist aggression. But now motorists are forced to practice austerities not knowing the why and wherefor.

Import Russian And American Petrols

Mobility is the keynote of modern life and a country which wants to prosper and maintain its rightful place among the comity of nations must encourage the growth and development of fast moving internal transport. This can only be done by making the use of mechanised transport popular and cheap and for this it is the duty of Government to make available an abundance of petrol and other motor fuel. The world production of petrol has now reached peak level and as our country is not far off from the oil fields the import of adequate quanties of petrol should present no problem. If the petrol produced in sterling countries is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the sterling countries, India should start direct negotiations with both Russia and the United States to supplement the present petrol supplies for as long as we are tied to the apron strings of Great Britain the needs of our country will be subordinated to their imperial requirements. For instance, newspaper reports indicate that South Africa, dissatisfied with the petrol policy of the United Kingdom, has made direct arrangements with the oil companies for petrol imports and this has enabled her to withdraw rationing altogether. Cannot something similar be done by our Government instead of issuing arbitrary decrees cutting down, with absolutely no warning at all, the petrol rations by 50 per cent.?

Raw Deal For Motorists

Apart from this the reduced rations will affect adversely the business interests, particularly those engaged in essential activities. It will also add to the transport congestion in the city and increase still further the inconvenience and trouble which the public suffer at present and, last but not the least, the black market petrol will be in increased demand and people will be encouraged to circumvent the law for the sake of obtaining petrol to keep their cars moving. Motorists during the past few years have had a raw deal from the authorities. The scarcity of new cars has compelled the use of cars many years old and as it is difficult to get spare parts the maintenance of these cars has become a real problem to the owners. A Motor Car has now to be repaired and serviced more frequently not only because of the mileage it has already done, but also because of the bad condition of the roads which have not received proper treatment, or repairs ever since the beginning of the last war. The introduction of rationing of petrol has further circumscribed the utility of a car to the owner and no corresponding relief has been given to him by the authorities in the form of a concession in taxation. This is the background in which the authorities have cut down petrol consumption in the Province by 50 per cent and one can easily imagine what an amount of unjustifiable hardship the motoring community has now to face.

SETTLE DISPUTE THROUGH R. T. C.

U.N. Assembly Chairman's Appeal To India And South Africa

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 30. (Reuter): Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Chairman of the United Nations General Assembly, winding up the session after the Palestine partition vote, appealed to South Africa and India to try to reach agreement on their dispute over the treatment of Indians in the Union.

He said:

"I feel sure I speak for the Assembly in extending to the Governments of India and South-Africa, headed by two great leaders of modern political thought, an appeal that they continue their efforts with a view to reaching an amicable agreement, settling dispute through a round table conference, and trusting that their goodwill and sound judgment will guide them towards a fair solution of the problem".

NEW BILL IN CONSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (API): The Finance Minister, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty to-day introduced the Income-Tax and Business Profits Tax (Amendment) Bill in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative).

The Bill makes Amendments in the Indian Income-Tax Act 1922 in respect of certain provisions relating to Capital Gains Tax, and the Business Profits Tax Act 1947.

HONGKONG SUMMER TIME ENDS

HONGKONG, Nov. 30 (Reuter). Summer time ended here this morning at 3-30 local time when all clocks were put back one hour. Hongkong, in common with China, is now again eight hours ahead of G.M.T.

New School Terms

It is understood that, at a joint meeting, "the Provincial Board of Primary Education and the Board of Secondary Education recetnly recommended to the Govrenment of Bombal that the academic year for schools should begin on 1st March. As regards the three terms, it was recommended that the first term should be from 1st March to at least the end of April each year, the long vacation lasting for four weeks for primary schools and six weeks for secondary schools. The second term, according to the recommendation, is to be from the end of the long vacation to the beginning of Divali holidays, which will be one week in the case of primary schools and two weeks in that of secondary schools. The third term is to last from the end of Divali holidays to the beginning of the annual examinations in February, which are to be immediately followed by a short vacation of ten days to two weeks.

Stories Of Russian Atom Bomb

TOKYO, Nov. 29, (Reuter): The Tokyo Paper 'Yomiuri Shimbun' today quoted Japanese prisoners-of-war recently returned from a camp in Irkutsk, Siberia, as declaring that stories of atom bomb tests in Siberia were untrue because they had heard no violent detonations.

Earlier this month a French newspaper reported that the Russians had exploded an experimental atomic bomb on June 18 near Irkutsk.

VANGUARD INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The report on the valuation of the Vanguard Insurance Co., Ltd. Madras as on 31st December, 1946, by Mr. A. Subrahmanyam, Actuary shows that the Company has made progress since 31st December 1941 the date of the previous valuation. The number of total policies and total sums assured are 3,987 and Rs. 1,00,10,797 as against 469 policies and sum assured of Rs. 12,81,000 on 31st December 1941. The life fund has also increased from Rs. 48,624 to Rs. 8,23,769 within the inter-valuation period.

From the Actuary's review of the investment policy, expense ratio and mortality experience of the Company, it is found that the Company is very efficiently and economically managed.

The valuation has disclosed a surplus of Rs. 28,311, and the Company has declared an interim bonus of Rs. 12 per 1,000.

Chinese Claim For Burmese Territory

Nanking Spokesman Hopes To Reach Amicable Agreement

NANKING, Nov. 29. (Reuter): A Foreign Office spokesman said to-day the Chinese Government hoped to reach an amicable agreement with Burma over a claim made by a Ministry of the Interior official on Wednesday that 77,000 square miles of undemarcated territory on the Burma-Chinese border should belong to China.

The spokesman declined to comment on a suggestion that the case be submitted to the United Nations.

Prof. Fu Chio-Chin, Commissioner of the Territory Department of the Ministry of the Interior who said on Wednesday that he had historical evidence to back his claim, to-night stated that he was expressing his own opinion and did not speak for the Chinese Government.

Indo-Pakistan Telegraph Charges Revised

KARACHI, November 29. (API): "With effect from December 1, 1947 rates for telegrams from Pakistan to India, Burma, Ceylan and Lhasa would be revised" announces the Director General of Posts an Telegraphs, Pakistan.

With effect from the same date charges for trunk calls from Pakistan to India and Ceylon will also increase to a slight extent. Calls between West and East Pakistan will cost more from the same date on account of transit charges payable to India. Reversed charge calls and fixed time subscription calls will not be admitted in the Indo-Pakistan telephone service.

Increase Tax On Luxury Goods

Mahatma's Suggestion: Not In Favour Of Keeping Huge Standing Army

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29. (A.P.I.): Dealing with controls Mahatma Gandhi said in the course of his after prayer speech that it was good that control on sugar had been removed. It was now up to the factory owners and the dealers to see that there was no rise in prices because of the removal of the control. He would understand a rise in prices owing to a rise in the price of sugarcane and a corresponding rise in the price of sugar. But in no case should the rise be due to the greed of factory owners and dealers. Honest behaviour in the case of sugar would accelerate the removal of the control on foodstuff and cloth.

A friend had written to him complaining of the increase in third class railway fares. He said it were better if an additional tax was put upon articles of luxury such as tobacco, cigars, cigarettes etc. The suggestion appealed to him. But not having studied the subject as fully as was necessary, he was unable to give a definite opinion. He merely mentioned the suggestion so as to draw the attention of the authorities concerned. He knew that our Ministers had to be chary of spending a single pice without a just cause. One good test was whether what the villagers gave to the State returned to them manifold in the shape of manifold services they needed and whether what was spent could be proved to be on their behalf.

A free India need not keep a huge standing army. Voluntary home-guards would protect their homes and contribute to the defence of the country.

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THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL LTD.
MANAGING AGENTS: BURN & CO. 12, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA

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2ND GREAT WEEK!
MAGNETISM OF Smti. M. S.
SUBBULAKSHMI'S
GOLDEN VOICE WILL
KEEP YOU SPELLBOUND!
MEERA
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL
(Reservation 10 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m.)
(A Western I. T. Ltd. Release)

2ND WEEK
First Time Showing
TECHNICOLOUR
NEWS REEL OF 15TH AUGUST
With
SUNRICH Release
MEENA
Hansa, Vasanti Dixit
KAMAL
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

Bhakta DHRUVA
PRAKASH'S
Hit now in
6TH WEEK
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30
An EVERGREEN Release

4TH HOUSE FULL WEEK!
RAJKAMAL'S ROLLICKING HIT
JEEVAN YATRA
Daily: 4, 6-45 & 9-30 P.M.
Sun. 1-15 P.M.
LAMINGTON

HEART-WARMING!
ALL-INDIA'S Unusual Hit
DOLI
SULOCHANA, WASTI
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
6th WEEK at
KRISHNA
A Famous Release

Germolene
ASEPTIC OINTMENT
Will HEAL IT — Clean!
ECZEMA, BURNS, WOUNDS,
INSECT BITES, HEAT RASH,
ABSCESSES, SUNBURN, CUTS, etc.

GRADUAL DEGENERATION OF HEALTH
Excessive, or even normal carbohydrate food, such as rice, flour, ata, sugar, gur etc. and intellectual work with very little physical exercise, produce constipation and upset digestion leading to gradual degeneration of health. Livergen and moderate carbo-hydrate food relieves the condition.

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AMBICA AIR LINES
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CITY BOOKING OFFICE:
N. M. Wadia Building,
Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Phone: 34863 Juhu Aerodrome: 86358
Planes placed at the Government disposal having been returned, the above services are now resumed.
FLY YOUR FREIGHT

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

DEC. 1 (Monday)
Hindu: Kartik Vad 3 2004
Muslim: Mohurrum 17 1367
Parsi: Khordad 29 1317
Sunrise 6-55 a.m., Sunset 6-00 p.m.
Hightide 02-01, 13-42 Lowtide 08-07, 19-48

Today's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURORS

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: Meeting of the Corporation today at 3 p.m.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: Dr. Knud Paludan, the Zoologist of the 3rd Danish Trans-Asian Expedition, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "the life of the Razorbill", (a northern sea bird) today at 6 p.m. in the B.E.S.T. Conference Hall.

AT YOU: Today Lawyers' Symposium at Youths' Own Union—YOU—at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall at 6-15 p.m.

MAZDAZNAN: Today (Monday,) at 6-15 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road Gentlemen's meeting when gentlemen will speak on various interesting subjects.

SANTA CRUZ VYAYAM MANDIR: Athletic meeting on December 13th and 14th at Municipal East Park, Santa Cruz, for those residing between Bandra and Borivli. A programme of 40 events has been drawn up for boys and girls. Further particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary Santa Cruz Vyayam-Mandir between 5/30 p.m. 7/30 p.m. at Jyoti Mandir, 6th Rd., S'cruz East. The last date of entry is 5th Dec. 47

INDUSTRIAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE: The Government of Bombay has reconstituted the Industrial Conditions Enquiry Committee with Mr. Purushottam Kanji as Chairman and Mr. P. V. Gillespie and the Director of Labour Information as members.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY 1
MONDAY, Dec. 1.

244 m 1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Usman Khan Been Recital 8-45 Vazirbai Dadra 9-0 Bhimsen Joshi Vocal Music 12.0 pm Bahnon We Liye Programm of special interest to wome Musiv 12-40 News (M, 12.50 News(G) 12.55 Mile Jule Gane 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 4-20 School Broadcasts 5.0 Usman Khan Been Recital 1.15 M V Mainkar Vocal Music 5-35 Ebrahim Husain and Party Vocal Music 5.45 News (K) 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6-15 Leela Khandekar Vocal Music 6.30 Pinakin Trivedi (Gujarati Bhajan) 6.45 Ebrahim Husain and Party Vocal Music 7.0 Monday Special Surprive progamme 7-15 Leela Khandekar Vocal Music 7-30 Asia Per Andhi Arab Jagat 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8-30 Musical Round Up 9-0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 BBC News 9.45 Books On Mq Sheir Book review in English 10.0 Usman Khan Been Recital 10.15 Bhimsen Joshi Vocal Music VARIATIONS

41.44 m (7,240 kc/s 7.40 a.m. Bhajan 5.45 Topics of the Day 5.55 Locals 6.15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m (1,880 kc/s) 7.45 p.m. Commercial 8-0 Pinakin Trivedi (Gujarati Bhajan) 8-15 M V Mainkar Vocal Music 9.0 Bhimsen Joshi Vocal Music 9.20 Vazirbai Thumri.

ALL INDIA RADIO BOMBAY

With effect from today the following changes will come into force in the programmes of the Bombay Station of All India Radio:—

Bombay 1 — 7.00 — 7.10p.m. Topic of the Day 7-10 — 7-15 p. m. Local Announcements and Weather Report.

Bombay 2 — 5.45 p.m. Indian Music (item scheduled in Indian Listener 7 to 7.15 p.m. in Bombay 1)

On days when a music programme has been scheduled in the Indian listener from 7.00 to 7.30 p.m. the item will be broadcast only from 7.15 p.m. following the Topic of the day and Local Announcements and Weather Report.

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PAIN
HEADACHES
NEURALGIA
NERVE PAINS
RHEUMATIC PAINS
SLEEPLESSNESS
YEAST-VITE Tonic Tablets
Blessed relief! How wonderful you feel as your pain vanishes! How much brighter life appears! Enjoy this great experience yourself. Try Yeast-Vite the QUICK, SAFE Remedy TODAY! Yeast-Vite is obtainable everywhere.
IRVINGS YEAST-VITE

Study Of Arts And Science

Vice-Chancellor On Need For Greater Encomagement

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, delivering the Convocation address of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan to-day urged that the study of the arts and science should be given greater encouragement in India so that this country could keep pace with the other nations of the world.

This was the third Convocation of the Bhavan. The occasion also marked the tenth Foundation Day of the institution.

Sir Harshidbhai Divatia presided. Mr. Kane distributed prizes and presented diplomas to the successful candidates in the Bhavan's examinations.

Observing that "eternal vigilange is the prize of freedom", Mr. Kane asked young men and women to be ever active. He exhorted them to look always to the future and not to the past.

Mr. Kane made a strong plea for the study of Sanskrit which he said was a treasure that was now lying buried. He said that Sanskrit was a reservoir from which other languages could draw noble thoughts and ideas.

CITY'S TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

Bharucha On Need For Greater Campaign To Ensure Highway Safety

A warning that before long the highway code would be strictly enforced and disciplinary action taken against traffic violators in the city was given by Mr. J. S. Bhaurcha, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in a talk on "The City's Traffic Problems' from the Bombay Station of All-India Radio on Friday evening.

The Commissioner referred to the formidable traffic problem facing the authorities and the organised efforts made by them to teach people to safeguard themselves by the proper use of roads, and said that the experience had shown that there were several factors involved in the problem. Briefly stated, they were the three E's—engineering, education and enforcement.

The segregation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic was one of the best means of dealing with the problem for a start, Mr. Bharucha said. But where the streets were fairly broad and the pavements reasonably adequate and provided with guard rails, much could be done to separate the two main classes of traffic, and it was in these areas that the police had been concentrating their efforts of late. While the movements of pedestrians were being guided, the behaviour of vehicular traffic was also being watched carefully.

The increasing number of motor cyclists constituted another traffic problem. Among the other traffic "culprits" were the cyclists who rode two or more abreast and the gharry-wallas.

On many sections of the city's wider thoroughfares, the pedestrian was being taught to cross the road only at special crossings, while drivers of vehicular traffic were being shown that free passage must be given to all pedestrians at such crossings. In the opinion of traffic experts, education and instruction in the proper use of the roads should begin in schools, continued through colleges, and renewed at intervals by periodic safety campaigns. The Commissioner referred to the present campaign of education and exhortation and appealed to the public to co-operate with the authorities.

RASHTRABHASHA EXAMINATIONS: The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha writes:—

The ensuing Rashtrabhasha Examinations of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, of Praramohic, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid, will be held on 7th and 8th Feb. 1948. The application forms will be accepted in the 2nd week of Dec. 1947 in the office of the Sabha (Fellowship School, Gowalia Tank, Bombay 26) in the evening between 5-30 to 7 p.m.

RASHTRABHASHA RATNA CLASS

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha writes: Rashtrabhasha 'Ratna' Examination of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, will be held in Sept 1948. A class for it is conducted at the Aryan Education Society's High School (near Opera House Tram Terminus), Girgaon, on every Sundays from 8-30 to 11 a.m.

Those who have passed Rashtrabhasha Kovid, Vi[illegible] or any other recognised equivalent examinations will be eligible for the examination.

Master Tara Singh at the Press Conference held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday.

Compensation For Refugees

Master Tara Singh Pleads For Energetic Measure To Rehabilitate Them

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Addressing ten thousand Sikhs at the first Deccan Sikhs Conference in the compound of the Khalsa College this evening, Master Tara Singh, the Sikh Leader, asked the Government of India to take adequate steps to strengthen the defences of the country.

Master Tara Singh remarked that the recent events in Kashmir had clearly indicated the intentions of the Pakistan Government.

Referring to Indian Muslims, he said that they had believed they constituted a nation and, therefore, they had no place in India.

The Sikh leader observed that it was no use harping on the dead past. They could not put life in the dead. He said that the refugees should be compensated for the loss in property and lands.

Master Tara Singh characterised Gandhiji's appeal to the refugees to go back to their homes as "idle talk" and added that the Government should devote more energies to rehabilitate them in India. He appealed to the Sikhs to contribute in kind and cash to help the homeless and stranded refugees.

He warned the Sikhs not to listen to the propaganda carried on in certain quarters to divide the Sikhs and the Hindus. He said their interests rested with the Hindus.

An address was presented to Master Tara Singh on behalf of the Sikhs of the Province appreciating his services to the community and the country.

RAJEN BABU'S VISIT TO CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The following is the programme of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, while in Bombay:—

TUESDAY, 2ND DEC. 1947:—

1-45 p.m.: Arriavl and B.P.C.C.'s Reception at Santa Cruz Aerodrome.

6 p.m.: Public Meeting at Chaupatty.

WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD DEC. 1947:

7 a.m. B.P.C.C. Felicitations for Birth-day.

8-45 a.m.: Meeting the workers of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangn in their office at Mazdoor Manzil.

10 a.m.: Press Conference at Congress House.

2-30 p.m.: Reception by the Hindustani Merchants and Commission Agents' Assn.

3 p.m.: Reception by the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

4-10 p.m.: Civic Address in the Corporation Hall

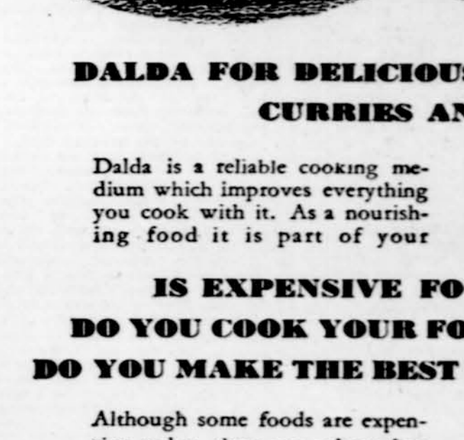
5-30 p.m.: Opening of the Exhibition at Azad Maidan.

THURSDAY, 4TH DEC. 1947:

9 a.m.: Departure to Delhi and send-off by the B.P.C.C. at the Aerodrome.

DR. PURDY TO BE DEPORTED

A message from the Mazdoor Trotskyist Party of India, Bombay, says: The Government of Bombay has decided to release and deport Dr. M. G. Purdy, the leader and the founder of the Trotskyist movement in India. Dr. Purdy is laeving for United Kingdom on the 6th instant by air from the Juhu airport.



Sir Rustum Masani entertained to tea the Danish Scholars who are on their way to Tibet for research work.

RECEPTION TO DANISH EXPEDITION

BOMBAY, Saturday

"It is only in the cultural field that we, the four million people of Denmark, can hope to serve humanity and the world. We are not rich in material goods and therefore we cannot, however much we may want, help financially our fellowmen outside the borders of our country", said Dr. Henning Haslund—Christensen, leader of the Third Danish Expedition to Central Asia at a reception in Taj Mahal this evening given by Sir Rustom and Lady Masani under auspices of the Indian Institute for Education and Cultural Co-operation.

The Third Danish Expedition Party, aside from its leader, consists of Dr. Hans Christian Julius Johannes Sophus Halzden Siiger, an eminent histro-geographer, Dr. Knud Johan Paludan, Zoologist, and Dr. Johan Lorentz Lennart Edelberg, botanist.

The first Danish expedition had explored Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia in 1936-37, the second expedition in 1938-40 carried on its work of exploration in Southern Mongolia and Northern China, while the third expedition proposes to confine explorations to Afghanistan and Tibet.

HINDUSTANI PRACHAR SABHA

Hindustani Classes are conducted by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha Bombay on every Sunday, at the following Centres:—

Fort: Bazaar Gate High School Joshi Building, Gunbow Street, Time: 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) and Kabibai High School, Bora Bazar Street. Time: 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. (S. T.).

Kalbadevi: G. T. High School, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, Time: 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Girgaum: Modern High School, Sicka Nagar, V. J. Patel Road. Time: 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) and Aryan Education Society High School, Opera House, Time: 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. (S. T.).

Matunga: Ruia College, Matunga (G. I. P.). Time: 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (S' T.).

Santa Cruz: Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz. Time: 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Andheri: Madhavsee Amarsee High School, Andheri. Time: 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Ghatkopar: Dhanji Devshi Rashtriya Kanyashala, Ghatkopar. Thursday: 7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m. (S. T.): Sunday: 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. (S. T.): Bhatia Stree Mandal, Ghatkoper. Monday, Wednesday and Friday: 3 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. (S. T.); and Gurukul High School, Ghatkopar. Monday, Wednesday and Friday: 3 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Thana: Government Girls High School, Station Road, Thana, Sunday: 8-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.).

DR. HAMIED'S PLEA

More Capital For Chemical And Pharmaceutical Industries

MADRAS, Nov. 29 (API): The necessity for more and more capital investment for the development of chemical and pharmaceutical industries in India was stressed by Dr. K. A. Hamied, a prominent industrialist of Bombay, presiding over the eighth annual general meeting of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, held here today.

PAPER PRICES TO GO UP

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29. (A.P.I.): The price of paper will be increased by six pies per lb. on the average with effect from December 1, according to a press note.

The Government of India in consultation with the Commodities Prices Board have considered the request of the paper industry for an increase in prices. The paper industry has claimed the increase in labour.

The increase will not apply to such varieties of paper as Duplex, Triplex, and Ticket Boards. In fixing the new prices the scheme of rationalisation of prices accepted by the industry has also been incorporated.

STOP!
NAME THE BRAND TOO
Be Bright Say Shalimar Paint
To devote time and thought to the planning of your colour schemes and not to specify a paint you know to be reliable is a waste of effort.
The range of Shalimar Paint products covers the whole field of decorative and protective coatings.
SHALIMAR
SHALIMAR PAINT, COLOUR & VARNISH CO., LTD. 16, Bank Street, Bombay.
SPC-23

DALDA FOR DELICIOUS POORIES, BHAJEES, CURRIES AND SWEETS
Dalda is a reliable cooking medium which improves everything you cook with it. As a nourishing food it is part of your balanced diet. Being untouched by hand and sold only in sealed tins it is always fresh, clean and safe.
IS EXPENSIVE FOOD GOOD FOOD?
DO YOU COOK YOUR FOOD THE RIGHT WAY?
DO YOU MAKE THE BEST OF YOUR LEFT-OVERS?
Although some foods are expensive today, there are others less expensive which contain equal food values. But wrong cooking can destroy these values and make food less tasty. It is, therefore, necessary to know all about your food, how to choose it, how to cook it and how not to waste it; especially in these days of scarcity. In view of this, we have decided to put at the disposal of everybody interested the newly instituted Dalda Advisory Service. This is a service extended free, and covers matters concerning health, nutrition, recipes, cooking and economy in the kitchen.

WRITE FOR FREE ADVICE TODAY — OR ANY DAY
THE DALDA ADVISORY SERVICE
P.O. BOX NO. 353
BOMBAY 1
HVM. 66-86
THE HINDUSTAN VANASPATI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 30 (API.) Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal, recorded at 8 hours (I.S.T.) on 30th November, 1947.

Ahmedabad 88 59 0 2.1 plus 2.0 Akola 85 57 0 0 minus 0.7 Allahabad 80 52 0 minus 0.3 Bangalore 76 59 0 0.3 minus 1.8 Baroda 92 53 0 0 minus 0.6 Belgaum 81 66 0 0.3 minus 1.3 BOMBAY 88 73 0 0 minus 0.5 Calcutta 84 61 0 0 minus 0.8 Cawnpore 81 50 0 0 minus 0.3 Dehra Dun 69 47 0 0 minus 0.3 Delhi 81 50 0 0 minus 0.1 Gulbarga 84 58 0 0.5 minus 0.6 Hanamkonda 84 81 0 2.1 plus 1.0 Hyderabad (Dn) 82 56 0 0 minus 1.1 Indore 81 49 0 0 minus 0.6 Jubbulpore 82 48 0 0 minus 0.4 Lahore 78 51 0 0 minus 0.1 Lucknow 79 51 0 0 minus 0.2 Mahableshwar 73 56 0 0.6 minus 1.0 Mangalore 88 68 0 0 minus 2.9 Marmagao 89 72 0 0 minus 1.2 Mussume 52 43 0 0 minus 0.2 Nagpur 85 54 0 0—Negapatam 83 73 0 5.5 minus 12.0 Patna 80 56 0 0 minus 0.3 Poona 87 56 0 0.3 minus 0.8 Rajkot 90 59 0 0 minus 0.2 Sholapur 86 58 0 0.1 minus 1.2

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Nov. 30 (API.) Following is the daily weather summary for Sunday, the 30th November 1947.

Weather has been dry over the country.

FORECAST UNTIL THE FIRST EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally along the Coromandel Coast and at a few stations in the interior of southeast Madras in mysore and the Madras Deccan. Night temperatures are expected to rise in the Deccan.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

There are, according to my recollection of Goethe, three classes es of readers; those who enjoy without judgment; those who judge without enjoyment; and those who judge while they enjoy and enjoy while they judge.

DANIEL GEORGE

The Bombay Chronicle

PRIME MINISTER'S CALL

At a reception given in New Delhi by the Sikh Sewak Dal to celebrate Guru Nanak's birthday, India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, making a strong plea for saner thinking, urged that "the differences between India and Pakistan cannot be ironed out by the use of force and anybody who adopts this method will only succeed in creating greater complications and more difficulties in the way of a solution." The last ten years of animosities and conflict which boiled over in the shape of the recent tragic events have aroused passions and warped both the judgment and vision of large sections of people so that moral standards and material considerations have all been ignored and trampled under foot. It is to the glory of India that its leaders, inspiringly headed by Mahatma Gandhi, have risen above passions to heights of moral and political statesmanship which history would record in letters of gold. It is the call of that statesmanship which, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, gave at New Delhi. There is hostility and bitterness between the two States in abundance and even to spare. But such feelings, if indulged, can only lead to frustration, loss and destruction. For war cannot solve any problem; it will only injure all and may well destroy future hopes.

The political divisions of India could not, as the Prime Minister pointed out, change certain fundamental things which still were the same in both the Dominions. For, India and Pakistan shared a common heritage and history, they had common economic relations which, if broken for the time being, would have to be established again. Use of force between two such artificially separate units can only harm both. Moreover, it would destroy all possibilities of a re-union which should be regarded as a sacred obligation and mission imposed by the motherland upon every true son and daughter of India. Conquest by force, even if it were possible in these days of world concern for peace in every corner, cannot make India one: it can only re-split the common motherland into a master India and a slave India than which there can be no greater humiliating and tragic blot on a fair face. The two parts of India have to be brought together into one whole by consent and free choice. That alone would be the triumph of India redeemed. But that needs that passions should be conquered, that brother should be regarded and treated as brother and that the people of India should, in proud response to the call of their great leaders, reacquire human values and that spirit of patriotism and patience, which would defeat those who would be only too happy to find ways and arguments for keeping the two Indias separate.

Experts And Policy Of Decontrol

It is obvious from the tenor of pronouncements and discussions that preceded the recent announcement from the Union Government in favour of speedy decontrol that the opinion of 'Pundits' has been ignored by those responsible for shaping policy. While in the interest of the country at large we hope that in this case intuition and instinct should prove more discerning than facts and learning, we do not think that it is part either of practical wisdom or of governmental responsibility to continue to ignore the voice of science and of logic. In one sense the timing of the publication of the note submitted by the Commodity Prices Board on controls and their continuance was unfortunate. The sequence of events shows that the decision to decontrol was arrived at by the responsible spokesmen of the Congress Party before the publication of that note. Any effect in enlightening opinion on the subject that the note may be expected to have was forstalled by the party decision. In view of the sharp division of opinion on the subject it would have been, we are constrained to observe, fairer to the Board and to the people at large to have placed the views of the expert body in their hands before the matter was discussed either at the party meetings or at higher official levels. The findings of the Food Grains Policy Committee, which was a later and an 'ad hoc' creation, were made available to the public well before the fateful discussions started. What may rightly be termed the other side of the question was kept back till, as it appears, it has lost all opportunity of influencing effective opinion and action. While thus the note of the Commodity Prices Board, which went in voluntary liquidation some time ago, cannot be expected to have any influence on the main decision of Government in favour of speedy and general decontrol, there are parts of the note which may still serve as a caution and as a guide to the administration if it has even a shred of respect yet left for the Pundits.

The sum and substance of the recent declaration of policy in regard to decontrol is that all controls except those affecting principal cereal grains will be almost forthwith withdrawn. This is a situation which the Board had tried to analyse in anticipation. Its elucidation and reasoning on the subject are so illuminating at least to the common man that we feel justified in reproducing its substance in a somewhat extensive manner. It has sometimes been maintained, says the Board in effect, that Government cannot in any circumstances allow foodgrain prices to rise high and cannot risk a dislocation of food distribution. Therefore, controls may be maintained only in foodgrains but could be abolished in respect of all other commodities. It is wrong to believe that this can be done effectively. There are at least two directions in which the maintenance of control over the prices and distribution of food alone would prove impossible. In the first instance a decontrol of other commodities would mean an increase in the prices of oilseeds, sugar cane, cotton, jute etc. This means that a diversion from foodgrains to these other crops will take place. While acreage under foodgrains will be substantially maintained for reasons other than comparative prices the diversion will be large enough to affect the already strained supply. For instance, in Broach and East Khandesh the influence of low cotton prices combined with Government control over crop area had substantially eased the food situation by encouraging the growth of food crops. If there is a reversal of the operation of these factors all over the province, the production of food will fall and the administration of food supplies is likely to break down. Whatever may be said of the supply position today that it will be rendered less satisfactory on account of foodgrains continuing to be controlled when everything else in agricultural production is decontrolled is so obvious that the logical conclusion regarding the unworkability of a scheme of the single foodgrains control ought to be taken as established. A policy of even restricted rationing can be made effective only on the basis of a procurement policy. The decontrol of everything else except foodgrains is likely, nay certain, to make procurement impossible except by the naked use of coercive power. Already the farmer who grows cereals complains that consumer's goods and cultivation aids are not made available to him either in sufficient quantities or at reasonable rates. If now these goods are decontrolled the prices to be paid by the foodgrain producer will be very much higher than before. If the prices of foodgrains are controlled while those of the articles necessary for the foodgrains grower are uncontrolled he will have a very legitimate and powerful grievance. The general difficulties of procurement are reported to have been on the increase during the last year and if now the foodgrains grower is confronted with a widening discrimination against him it is impossible that he will meekly submit to the restrictions levied on his produce. Government is then bound to meet with determined opposition to the functioning of food controls alone and the policy of the partial maintenance of controls is bound to collapse.

It is possible to meet this obvious conclusion foreshadowed by the Commodity Prices Board only in one way. If the foodgrain grower is to be fully compensated for the parallel rise in the prices of other commodities, he will have to be paid an increasing price. As, however, this price will be higher than what the poorer consumer, in whose interest the foodgrains control is proposed to be continued, can pay, food subsidy in one form or another will have to be paid. On this subject neither the Provincial nor the Central Governments have yet declared their policy. In view of the commencement of the procurement season for 'kharif' it is desirable for the success of its own newly declared policy that Government makes up its mind in time about the relative price level of foodgrains, and of the prices paid to the grower and charged to the rationed or unrationed poor consumer. In the absence of a timely declaration of policy on this subject, procurement will suffer and even the restricted responsibilities that the Government continues to assume will be found to be beyond its capacity to carry out. If this happens and if there are, what the Food Member in a recent interview called intermittent breakdowns, the economic and social consequences will be of the gravest. While the Pundits may then have the satisfaction of saying "I told you so", they will be suffering the same miserable consequences which will overtake the empirical administrator and the common people. Let us hope there is a method and a plan even in the new policy of partial control which Government has adopted in the teeth of opposition from experts.

Frankly Speaking

Hopeful Signs

Our New Delhi correspondent wiring on Saturday said that the Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan had taken a turn for the better. On Thursday Mahatma Gandhi had referred to the discussions that had been started between the Ministers of the two Dominions and, praying for the success of the talks, had said that, given sincere and earnest will to peace and settlement, such success was possible. If our New Delhi correspondent's report is correct, that will has been at work. When the Government of India made its offer about a settlement of the Kashmir issue on a fair and democratic basis Pakistan spokesmen responded to it with counter-suggestions, which were patently unreasonable and unacceptable. But the reported basis of a settlement, namely withdrawal by raiders, laying down of arms by the so-called Azad Kashmir Government, and thereafter withdrawal of Indian troops except some forces on the border to prevent another invasion of Kashmir and finally a plebiscite under U.N.O. auspices, shows that Pakistan representatives are approaching the problem in a reasonable spirit. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is reported to have gone to consult his leader and Governor-General, the Qaid-i-Azam, and is expected to return to New Delhi in a week for further talks. If the present spirit prevails, the Kashmir question promises to be settled in a spirit of good will. Such a settlement, apart from being a boon to the people of Kashmir, may also well mark the beginning of restoration of peace, understanding and friendship between India and Pakistan.

Secondary Teachers' Salaries

The report of the Parulekar-Ghate Committee on Secondary Schools has just been published after much avoidable delay. The report, however, makes many sound recommendations bearing mainly on the financing of secondary education. Secondary teachers, like teachers in general, are poorly paid in India, and Mr. N. M. Joshi, who presided over a meeting of the Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Association on Saturday, enunciated a sound general principle when he remarked that 'till the whole nation takes upon itself the responsibility to find money for the education of all the children, the difficulty regarding proper treatment of teachers will remain." The present report does not go so far as to recommend the nationalisation of secondary education. But it recommends a fairly generous scale of salaries to teachers in aided secondary schools and correspondingly higher grants to schools so as to enable them to adopt the recommended scales of salary.

Necessary Concessions

We do not feel that the starting salaries recommended are high enough to do justice to qualified teachers or to induce capable men to take up the teaching profession. By way of some amends the Committee recommends other measures to improve the teachers' financial position. One recommendation is that instead of an increase in the rate of contribution to the teachers' provident fund as demanded by the teachers, the management and Government should contribute along with teachers substantially towards a scheme of life insurance and gratuity or both. It is a promising suggestion and deserves to be seriously considered. Another useful recommendation is that a full-time secondary teacher should be entitled to have free secondary education for his sons and daughters in secondary schools conducted by the management. We do not know yet the cost to Government of the various recommendations of the Committee. But the cost should be much lower than it would be if secondary schools were nationalised.

At Last

The text of the Standstill Agreement between the Dominion of India and the State of Hyderabad, the statement thereon by Sardar Patel and the correspondence between Lord Mountbatten and the Nizam make it clear that the Agreement substantially maintains the 'status quo' before August 15 for one year. In the words of Article 1 of the Agreement, until new agreements in this behalf are made, all agreements and administrative arrangements as to the matters of common concern, including External Affairs, Defence and Communications, which were existing between the Crown and the Nizam immediately before the 15th August 1947 shall, in so far as may be appropriate, continue as between the Dominion of India or any part thereof and the Nizam. The period of the Agreement being one year under Article 5, the words "until new agreements" etc. in Article 1 suggest that before the close of the year a fresh agreement is possible, presumably in the shape of a definite accession to India, the only course that will clear the uncertainties about the present Agreement. One naturally wishes that the accession had already been a settled fact. But Sardar Patel explains that in view of the well-known internal difficulties in the State and consistent with India's policy to secure agreement, not by coercion but as far as possible with the maximum degree of goodwill on both sides, Government felt "that an agreement even for a limited period would have considerable advantages over the absence of any agreement whatsoever." No one who can understand the delicate relations between the two free countries can disagree with the Sardar.

Step Towards Accession

The Agreement may be safely interpreted as a step towards accession. The right of the Government of India to control External Affairs, Defence and Communications for a year gives India an initial advantage which ought to make early accession easier despite the theoretical independence of the State at the end of a year. The Agreement and the Nizam's letter to Lord Mountbatten make it clear that the Nizam does not propose to accede to Pakistan. The Nizam only wishes "to reach a satisfactory agreement" with India "as to the nature of our long-term association." It will not be long before he realises that an agreement about accession, found satisfactory by numerous States contiguous to the Indian Dominion, cannot but be more satisfactory to a State surrounded by Indian territory on all sides. In any case the fact that the same Agreement which was only a few days ago violently resisted by a small but influential section of the State people is now accepted by all is clearly indicative of a trend of feeling towards a closer union between India and the State.

Need For Reform

In Hyderabad, as in every other State, any dispute about accession will be finally settled by the people of the State. From this point of view Sardar Patel rightly welcomes the proposals for constitutional reforms which are now engaging the attention of the Nizam. So long as the proposed reforms are substantiallly democratic it will be expedient, for all the parties concerned to work them for what they are worth, it being of course understood that all the State Congress people now in jail will all be released. That will make it easier for the people to make fresh efforts for more democratic reforms. It will also enable those who had left the State to go back to it nor need they fear fresh communal disturbances. The Nizam has promised, in his letter to Lord Mountbatten, "to issue a 'firman' in the immediate future expressing my firm resolve to protect the lives, rights and interests of all my subjects alike irrespective of caste or creed." And Lord Mountbatten, in his reply, assures the Nizam that it is the earnest desire of his Government "to promote communal harmony and to maintain peace and security and they will co-operate wholeheartedly with you to that end." The Nizam has already dissolved his council of ministers and announced his decision to form a new "interim" Cabinet of a more representative character, pending the formation of a new Constitution. We trust the State Congress members now in jail will be at once released so as to give a good chance to the new "interim" cabinet.

Congress Municipal Party

BY S. H. JHABVALA

Congress has achieved a masterpiece of world's political heroism by the displacement of foreign rule over India and substituting therefor the rule by self without spilling any blood with which such transferences of power have blurred the epochs of human history. A rigid contitutional discipline at the top distributed its spirit in the lower strata of Congress organisation; and a Parliamentary section of the struggle for freedom was brought about to be a logical sequence.

Accordingly, in the epochal days of Vithalbhai Patel a strong Congress Party captured the major soul of the Local Government in many territories where the Congress was the People's voice, pre-eminently in "Urbs Prima in Indis" where even though the Party was not in majority it climbed upward towards its dignity of power by hardy practical service to the citizens of Bombay.

MAJORITY POWER

Today the Congress Municipal Party may well boast of its magnitude of power not only by the civic service it renders to the varied populace of Bombay according to its decided policy and much-maligned principle, but it may justly take pride in its being the largest and most organised Party in the Municipal affairs of Bombay Congress as become Government and all its scattered parties, too, have acquired their power, position and prestige like Government in different self-Governing bodies.

RE-ORIENTATION

Therefore, the Provincial Committee of Bombay have done well in using political fore-wisdom in re-orientating its old policy in the light of the new political circumstances that have dawned in our midst since Independence. The Provincial Committee foresee the reservation of the municipal body only towards civic service divested of all ancient political furore so necessary to import patriotism in civics. The stage of broad fight is past—that is, the urge of the new fore-sight of the agen when in civic fight alone is needed. We must have now in the city's service men and women who are not only unselfish self-sacrificing servants of the vast multitudes of residents in Bombay, but who above all are also efficient and capable in civic science. Capability only is the sol-vent force, a redeeming feature in our service to the vast magnitude of our town. It goes without saying that whatever the political labour of a Bombay citizen today he is but primarily afflicted to Congress modes of political life and thinking. Therefore, if in the new orientation the Congress Committee has not compulsorily dwelt on the clause of an aspirant to membership of the corporation being necessarily a Congressman of the old desperate type, it has only surrendered an innocuous lacuna in the party framework. It has justly in the spirit of Bentham and Mill created an utilitarian justification of civic service as the only criterion.

A SUGGESTION

Now that a way will be clear open before non-Congressmen as well to group themselves together under the aegis of the governing power of the country deserving men and women will offer themselves for whatever civic service they may cherish at heart. But the Congress Municipal Party must go on better in the sincerity of its intents and piety of its purpose by inviting worthy civic servants to its fold who may not apply due to compunctions of one kind or the other. There is, indeed, a dignity in such invitations which may be fully utilized towards better and larger civic service to which the party is dedicated.

Again, the above party must ensure the entry of such popular servants as may have hitherto been kept out only due to their not sailing under Congress colour through elections which will now have to course through a Virile Adult Suffrage. The present step taken by the Party is worthy of emulation by others if only they have the interests of the whole civic community at heart and not only their party con-servatism.

WILL GERMANY BE BROKEN UP?

Rivalries Among "Big Four" May Irrevocably Seal Fate Of Victim Of Last War

(From: A.C.N. Nambiar, Our Special Correspondent In Europe)

ZURICH, Nov. 7.

The Conference of the Foreign Ministers which is to meet in London within a few weeks is awaited in all Europe with the greatest attention. Normally its purpose should have been to discuss the issue of settling the question of peace with Germany. Today, though two years and six months have passed since the war ended, such an aim is looked upon as too ambitious, premature or wide off the mark. This reflects well enough that conditions after the conclusion of the war have not moved satisfactorily. The differences and divisions between the victors have steadily widened. At the London Conference, anyway, the question of Germany's future, one of immense significance to the future of European economy and enormous importance to the development of international relations, will come up for a new test.

Calamitous Conditions Continue

The Potsdam Conference which met soon after the war made certain decisions, generally hard and partly vague, about the future of Germany. War passions and friendships made certain agreements then easier. The implications of some of them are at present interpreted differently by the signatories, and it is even indicated that many now think that the Potsdam Agreement was better not concluded.

Ever since the end of hostilities, seventy millions of Germans in the very centre of Europe have been living in great misery, and what is worse, deep despair. Their lot has not improved much. Victor Gollancz, the eminent British publisher who has just compiled a report after a new visit to Germany, states that 10% are "starving", 25% live in a state of "dull and de-vitalising misery" 50% "get through" only on varying degrees of austerity, and about 10% exist in a tolerable state or passable ease.

To the physical starvation is added an intellectual one. Germans are unable to buy foreign publications, and home ones are few, apart from other factors, due to to shortage of supplies of paper allowed. More paper is spent on football coupons in Britain than is allotted to educational institutions in the British Zone in Germany, observes an important London periodical this week. The foreign usually frequenting only special quarters and eating only at favoured places does not easily see or realise the misery of millions. Differences in the aims of the Occupying Powers and separatist intentions have combined to prolong conditions, which at the same time hinder the task of European recovery and stability. In a passive way, Germany is now as much a danger to peace, as one is told she was, in an active way before.

Rise In Restiveness

The recently announced resolution of the Anglo-American Powers to dismantle a number of industrial plants —The total given is 682—has caused in Germany additional bitterness and disappointment. Annoyance is principally against Britain, because London is looked upon as the leading exponent of this policy and since out of the 682 plants 496 are in the British Zone. As again official British declaractions, it is authoritatively pointed out that out of 251 plants listed for dismantlement in Rhine Westphalia (British Zone), only 43 are concerned with war industries and out of 96 relating to chemical industries only 7. German officialdom and trade unions have reacted astonishingly sharply against the dismantlement plan. The business world has been throwing out the view of the move being influenced by Britain's desire to keep down a competitor.

Meanwhile, prominent American Senators in Europe on study tour, have openly criticised and condemned the dismantlement plan. This has naturally embarrassed the Anglo-American and especialy the British occupation authorities. In certain quarters the significant question is raised, as to what extent the idea of mildening a Russian mood before the opening of the Conference in London has entered calculations in putting forward the scheme of dismantlement. A part of the attention given in the world press to the dismantlement plan is certainly bound with the idea of measuring the American intention to create a stable and strong unit out of Western Germany, a move looked upon by Russia with suspicion and disfavour.

Misconceptions Maintained

The speech of Mr. Bevin, the British Foreign Minister, last week in the House of Commons on Germany reflected much caution and certain confusion, behind which lingered strongly an apprehension of Russian-American relations too rapidly gaining in tension. In giving measured support to the idea of dismantlement, Mr. Bevin expressed as well the need of consideration for various neighbours of Germany, fearing otherwise a strengthening of unfavourable reactions from their side, and of the importance of Germany making good a loss and not proving a danger again. Many careful observers and economists reckon that when one takes into consideration the German territory "passed over" to Poland, forming nearly a quarter of the total German area which turned out over a quarter of Germany's food produce; the Saar area with a coal output in the pre-war period of 13,000,000 tons a year which France has virtually "taken over"; the confiscation of German foreign credits and mercantile marine; the removal of plants and separate machines already effected; and the acquisition of all patents and designs, the reparation of even the 20 milliards mentioned at Yalta has been more than paid.

As to Germany constituting a "danger," it is now more a slogan, useful for serving certain purposes, but empty of an old content. Circumstances have changed and some of the changes are generally not well realised. As important facts, recognition of which might come as surprise to many, stand out: what was known as Germany exists no more and what remains in its place, more or less as a succession State, is one greatly reduced in strength. To the old Germany it is now more appropriate to refer as "ex-Germany". In its place and substantially reduced, exist an Eastern Zone closely to the Soviet Union and a Rhine-Bavarian Republic, the latter with a population of 44 millions, still an important economic unit, though with shortage of food supply to the extent of 40 per cent in place of 20 per cent of "ex-Germany", with coal less by about 50 per cent, machine industry reduced to 47 per cent of the old level and the total industrial capacity represented by 60 per cent of the old Germany. What has evolved out of Germany by itself can hardly constitute a danger in a period one can foresee. Behind a division made, however, proceeds the game of aligning or attaching parts, if not whole of Germany, to one or other systems. In between stand the Germans more as objects of policies of others. In this they may still come to assume, willy nilly, a singular role of significance. Here lies the real tragedy and danger of the German position today.

Pessimism And Distrust

The outstanding feelings of Germans now are pessimism and distrust. Each of the Occupying Powers is viewed as having its own designs, the move of one often determining or influencing that of the others. Russians have proceeded most in the removal of plants, and a large number of establishments in their Zone have been converted into Soviet concerns and are run as such. France has taken away from the area under her control 10,000 machines and 120 industrial undertakings. On the whole, as various reports have, America possibly is more popular. France is disliked, Russia feared and Britain is not trusted. "Democratic" education has made little headway. No wonder with the Occupying Powers themselves at loggerheads about "democracy!" There was a time when the Germans were inclined to be more critical about themselves and accept a new leadership. But such a leadership did not come and a great opportunity has been lost. Today they are in a more embittered mood, with an increasing tendency to "adventurism," which has long appealed to them.

Fears About Future

It is strongly feared in different European capitals that if the London Conference fails to establish a settlement, sharp repercussons are likely to follow, possibly rapidly. Britain may not find it easy to exercise a restrictive influence. Influential sections in England would rather see Russia and America thrashing out their differences in the East than in West. London is less for precipitating issues than Washington. General Clay, the energetic American Military Governor in Germany, has indicated a readiness to adopt a more forceful policy.

One consequence of the failure of the Conference will be a sharpening of the division between the Russian Zone and the Anglo-American, to which the French in all probability will decide to attach itself. The Anglo-American-French Zone may come to assume more the character of a separate State with Frankfurt as its capital. There are estimates at Moscow releasing strong and well-planned propaganda drives for German unity. America fears, untily now with Russian troops in Germany and with the advainage of a vast hinterland and along with Communists in power in Governments of various neighbouring and near-by States, will give the Soviet Union increased scope for the development of influence to extended regions.

American opposition is likely to assert against an unity campaign such as is favoured by the Soviet Union. In the event, certain not negligible sources, view that Russia might move to establish a Central Government in the German region under its control with the probable participation of certain well-known German Generals who for a while have been in close association with Russia, reckoning that their names might stimulate and strengthen helpful currents. Whether it will come to this or not, the present zonal demarcation will inevitably gain in rigidity, which in turn will have a tremendous effect on the entire complex in Eastern Europe. There is speculation whether it would lead the United States to think more in terms of the suggestion of Mr. Byrnes to concentrate on getting Russia to relax its grip with firmer methods and measures.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Mr. J. N. Mandal, Minister in the Pakistan Cabinet, said that the Pakistan Government had not so far announced any policy regarding the Scheduled Castes and pointed out how in India members of the Scheduled Castes were represented in the ministries and how money was being spent for their uplift. Mr. Mandal proposes to call a convention to decide on the future policy to be adopted by the Scheduled Castes in Pakistan.

—Press Report.

* * *

Announcing the signing of the Indo-Hyderabad agreement, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel informed the Central Legislature that the terms obtained from the present Hyderabad delegation were exactly the same as the Indian Government had negotiated with the old delegation.

Which Mr. Kasim Razvi worked, as he said, the whole night to detain at Hyderabad and to get dismissed for its proposed betrayal.

We await Mr. Kazim Razvi's vehement reaction vocal or—er—silent with great interest.

* * *

In his covering letter the Nizam referring to the one year breathing time says that to the question of final constitutional relationship between India and Hyderabad "we shall eventually have to return."

His Exalted Highness is quite right.

* * *

The East Bengal (Pakistan) Government Finance Minister denies that the stand-still agreement with the Indian Union has been violated by the Pakistan decision to levy export duty on jute at the Pakistan land frontier.

No agreement is ever violated by the party breaking it. At the worst, this particular matter is, let us say, an instance of the activities of a few financial raiders on the Pakistan border.

* * *

Said Mr. William Clayton of the United States of America at Havana: "We would not accept an instrument adopted in the name of economic co-operation, which would in fact, sanction economic conflict."

It is, of course, an entirely different thing to accept—sorry, to forge an instrument, like the Partition of Palestine, adopted in the name of political co-operation which would, in fact, sanction political conflict."

After all it affects only the poor Arab who doesn't count.

* * *

Denouncing in effective language "French Rightists", a Moscow magazine insists that the "reaction" is backed by Truman's ghost bread, de Gaulle's quite real bullets and treachery on the part of figures like Leon Blum."

Our thoughts go to the Partition of Palestine, backed by Truman's ghost dollars, Zionists' quite real bullets and .... you might fill up the blanks yourself.

* * *

"The world" Dr. Sultan Shahrir points out, "seems to force the people of Asia to make a choice between the existing antagonistic Powers—between the Anglo-Saxon bloc and the Soviet bloc."

When both have quite successfully convinced by word and deed, the peoples of Asia that there is absolutely nothing to choose between them.

* * *

At the World Trade Conference, the Indonesian representative, Mr. A. K. Gani's statement that the Dutch were trying to strangle Indonesia by blockade was protestingly challenged by the Dutch representative, who described it as "gross misrepresentation."

What probably the Dutch delegate objected to was the word "trying" which might imply indifferent success.

New Hindu Mahasabha Daily For Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30, (APD.) The 'Bharat Times' a new English daily under the Editorship of C. L. R. Sastri began publication in Delhi today.

Inaugurating the new venture, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, said the Paper would supply a want which was being felt in the country—the need for popularising Hindu Mahasabha ideals.

Dr. N. B. Khare on behalf of the Directors welcomed Mr. Bhopatkar.

Dr Gokulchand Narang, also spoke on the occasion.

Mahasabha Against Return Of Refugees To Their Homes

Hyderabad Agreement Characterised As Defective, Unsatisfactory And Disappointing

NEW DELHI, Nov. (API).—The Working Committee of the All-India Mahasabha which met this morning at the Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan continued its deliberations till 1 p.m. and after adopting resolutions on various subjects, including the Hyderabad Agreement and refugee problems, adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar presided and among those present at the meeting were Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, Dr. N. S. Khare, and Dr. B. S. Moonje.

The resolution on "Hyderabad Agreement" defective, unsatisfactory and disappointing. The Committee is strongly of the opinion that well before the expiry of one year the Nizam should be required either to accede to the Indian Dominion unconditionally or to hold a plebiscite of the entire population of the State to ascertain the wishes of the people on the question of accession.

About the Congress policy with regard to refugees, the Working Committee dissociates itself completely with the opinion expressed by the All-India Congress Committee that Hindu and Sikh evacuees from Pakistan who had been forced to leave their hearths and homes and suffered untold misery and destitution, should be sent back to their former homes and rehabilitated in Pakistan. The Committee records that such an attempt, if made, is bound to meet with miserable failure and trusts that this proposal will not be pursued in any shape or form and every attempt should be made to rehabilitate the evacuees in such a manner as to make them self-supporting and self-respecting citizens of the Indian Union.

RESOLUTION ON HINDU RASHTRA

"If democracy is to function in India, the rule of the majority must prevail, and as such India is and will be a Hindu Rashtra, Hindu-dominated State, not a State based on religion or theocracy but on the broadest principles of equality and democracy, wherein no distinction or discrimination will be made between citizen and citizen merely on grounds of caste, creed or religion, "says another resolution adopted by the Committee on "Hindu Rashtra and Muslim minority." It adds the unity and integrity of India has been an article of faith with the Mahasabha and even today it declares unhesitatingly that it will spare no pains to educate public opinion effectively in order to secure the reunion of the two Dominions into one solid and powerful and Democratic State as Akhand Bharat.

The Committee realises that new and far-reaching problems connected with the future development of the Indian States have arisen after the division of the country and it is therefore proposed to appoint a Special Committee which will examine the question of reorientating the policy of the Mahasabha so as to make it more effective as an organ of progressive opinion in the field of social, economic and political uplift of the Indian masses. It will also explore the possibility of its working conjointly with other parties and organisation with similar objectives.

VOLUNTEER ORGANISATIONS

The resolution on "Volunteer Organisations" passed by the All-India Congress Committee was another subject discussed by the Mahasabha Working Committee. The resolution on the subject adopted says "the very warning expressed by the All-India Congress Committee against other volunteer organisation, applies with greater forces to the private armies which are being gradually built up in the Provinces in the garb of official organisatons, but virtually under the control of the Congress party. It will be a negation of democracy and the installation of Fascists and totalitarian rule, if any attempt is made by the Congress Governments on some pretext or another to suppress or interfere with the legitimate activities of other associations and organisations which may be opposed to the political ideologies of the Congress. The Working Committee warns Government that such an attempt, if made, is bound to fail and will rouse public indignation and opposition in all parts of India.

Rev. W. Harold Satchall, who suffered imprisonment for passive resistance in South Africa spoke on the Indian struggle in South Africa at a public meeting at Byculla held under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.

NIZAM'S COUNCIL DISSOLVED

New Interim Govt. To Be Formed

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 29 (API): The Nizam's Council of Ministers has been dissolved, announces an official 'communique' today. A new Interim Government will be formed consisting of four nominated members, four Muslims and four Hindus, including two popular Ministers in the present Government.

The 'communique' says: The new Prime Minister, Mir Laik Ali, who took charge today has been appointed for one year and has been entrusted with the task of forming the new Cabinet. Sir Mehdi Yar Jung, formerly Deputy Prime Minister, and Raja Bahadur S. Aravamudu Aiyangar, Law Minister, have retired.

WILL STATE CONGRESS ACCEPT OFFICE?

Political circles here attach significance to the use of the term "Interim Government" in the 'communique' in the light of recent attempts made by the Government to contact State Congress leaders on "pressing political questions". It is also suggested in these circles that the formation of the Interim Government may be preceded by an amnesty to enable State Congress leaders to occupy two out of the four non-official Hindu seats in the Cabinet. But whether the State Congress will accept the two seats out of the Cabinet of twelve is still a moot point.

BEST POSSIBLE TERMS, SAYS RAZVI

Syed Kazim Razvi, President of the Majlis Ittehad-ul-Musslimin, commenting on the Standstill Agreement signed between the Indian Union and Hyderabad Government said that the agreement comprised the best possible terms which could be reached between the two Governments, taking into consideration the background which had been prepared by the previous Delegation.

Mr. Razvi who was addressing a public meeting of Muslims here said that the agreement in no way interfered with the status of Hyderabad as an Independent Sovereign State, while the Paramountcy "has been buried deep once for all".

MUSTER STRENGTH DURING THE YEAR

During the period of the agreement, Mr. Razvi said, Hyderabad should muster sufficient strength to resist any attempt to relegate it to a position of inferiority to the Indian Union by the latter through the operation of any of the clauses of the agreement. He accused the Chhatari Delegation of rendering it very difficult for the Indian Union on terms which should be honourable to both the parties. He also criticised the set up of the present Government as "incapable of working out the terms of agreement" and urged its reconstitution by "patriotic citizens".

LET GOVT. PUNISH WRONG-DOERS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30. (A.P.I.): As Mahatma Gandhi will be out of station on Tuesday, December 2, it is announced that he will not be able to keep up his engagements for that day. All interviews arranged for the day are, therefore, being fixed to take place on Thursday, December 4.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30. In his post prayer speech Mahatma Gandhi referred to several telegrams that he had received about Kathiawar. He had spoken to them he said of the reported happenings in Kathiawar. He could not ignore what was written in Pakistan newspapers. Thousands of people read and believed those newspapers. Therefore he had spoken to them without waiting for verification of the reports. If the reports were incorrect, it was a matter of shame for the newspapers concerned. If they were true, it was shameful for the people of Kathiawar. He had told them what the Sardar had said. He had seen Gandhiji to-day also and repeated his assurance that things were allright in Kathiawar. Mahatma Gandhi said he had also received a telegram from Rajkot which said that some Hindus had lost their balance at one stage and had damaged or burnt a few Muslim houses, but Congressmen aided by the State had immediately controlled the situation at the risk of their own lives.

Mahatma Gandhi appealed to the Hindu Mahasabha and the Rashtriya Sevak Sangh, both of which were Hindu organisations and had many well educated men on their roles, to desist from what they were reported to be doing. Religion could not be saved by questionable methods. They should let the Government right the wrongs and punish evil-doers.

REMOVING IDOLS FROM MOSQUES.

Mahatma Gandhi then referred to a Communique in press giving seven days notice for the removal of idols from mosques, which had been converted into temples. If there was no compliance, the police were to remove the idols. The Sardar had said that the Government would repair the damage done to mosques. In Gandhiji's opinion, it was the duty of the public to do so. An idol had no value unless it was duly installed in a consecrated place by duly qualified devotees. Forcible possession of a mosque disgraced Hinduism and Sikhism. It was the duty of the Hindus to remove the idols from the mosques and repair the damage. He had not heard of any mosque beeng turned into a Gurduwara. The Sikhs worshipped Guru Granth Saheb. It would be an insult to the Granth Saheb if it was placed in a mosque.

A Muslim had brought to him a half-burnt quran. He had wrapped it up in a piece of cloth, showed it to him with rearful eyes and went away without speaking. The man who had thus tried to insult the Quran, had insulted his own religion. He appealed to Hindus and Sikhs to desist from bringing ruin to their country and religion.

Socialist Call To "Big Four"

Avoid At All Costs Partition Of Germany

ANTWERP, Nov. 30 (Reuter).—The Political Committee of the International Socialist Conference here today unanimously agreed on a draft appeal to the Council of Foreign Ministers now meeting in London to avoid at all costs a partition of Germany between East and West, as this would cut Europe finally in two and lead to the division of the world into two opposing blocs.

The draft resolution also supported the earliest restoration of full Austrian sovereignty and the ending of the occupation of Austria by conclusion of a Treaty.

The resolution did not mention the Cominform by name, but deplored "recent aggressive statements" directed against Democratic Socialist Party as aggravating the international situation and rejected the 'insults directed against Socialist leaders like Mr. Clement Attlee in Britain and M. Leon Blum in France."

CRITICAL STAGE IN CHINESE WAR

NANKING, Nov. 30 (Reuter): The loss by Chinese Government forces of two important railway centres in Manchuria and North China and a sweeping Government counter-attack on the Yangtse Front were reported simultaneously here today. A Government spokesman commented: "The Government is facing the most critical period of the war. "The Railway Centres reported captured by Communist Forces in the past 24 hours are Changtu, midway between Mukden and Changchun in Manchuria, and Kaomi, 35 miles west of Tsingtao on the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway in the Shantung Province. Changtu was said to have been attacked and captured by a force of about 50,000 mostly Koreans who were stated to be making a big to cut the Nationalist Forces in Manchuria in two and Kaomi was said to have fallen after 48-hours of street fighting. The news of the reverses came only a few hours after President Chiang Kai Shek's return to the Capital from Peiping where for three days he conferred with top-ranking Nationalist Commanders on the military situation in North China and before leaving issued orders for a last ditch defence of the seriously-threatened Capital of the Hopei province, Paoting.

Although the situation at Paoting was still causing serious concern, and the stiffening of Government resistance in the Paoting-Tientsin-Peiping triangle viewed as essential the attention of all Government leaders was now focussed on Manchuria where any large-scale renewal of Communist operations would make the situation of Government forces there desperate, as a result of the recent fairly heavy withdrawal of troops from Manchuria to relieve Communist pressure at various points in North China South of the Great Wall.

The only reassuring news for the Government came from the Central China Front where less than 48 hours after resuming his command of the newly established headquarters at the Yangtse Port of Kiukiang, General Paichungshi, Minister of National Defence and regarded as one of the ablest Nationalist strategists, had set his armies in motion and was sweeping General Liu Po Cheng's Communist Forces away from the Yangtse.

COMMUNIST DRIVE ALONG TSINAN TSINGTAO RLY.

According to Semi-Official reports Paichunghai's columns had captured five important cities East and Southeast of Hankow in the past 24 hours and were hotly pursuing several Communist brigades.

In the Shantung province North China, the Communist General Chehyi, was said to be continuing his drive along the Tsinan Tsingtao Railway after the capture of Kaomi. At the same time he was said to have diverted more forces to the Shantung Peninsula in what most observers believed to be a major effort to recapture at least one of the three seaports: Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Lungkow which he lost some weeks ago.

It was reported today that the Nationalist Navy had been 'alerted' to render all possible assistance, if necessary, to the garrisons of the threatened Shantung ports.

THIRTY RAIDERS KILLED IN AKHNUR BATTLE

Indian Armed Patrol Engage Force Of Four Hundred

JAMMU, Nov. 30 (API).—Thirty raiders were killed and 50 wounded when an Indian armed patrol engaged a force of 400, twenty miles west of Akhnur. The enemy used anti-tank weapons and machine-guns in the four-hour battle.

The raiders are applying scorched earth tactics in the Akhnur area and grain stocks as well as villages are being burned.

In Kotli, Indian troops have completed civilian evacuation without any incident.

In Jhangar, patrolling was continued by Indian troops and nearly 20 raiders in uniform were seen crossing the road at Thhus, five miles south-east of Noashera. Indian troops also patrolled Poonch and Uri areas.

Royal Indian Airforce aircraft successfully strafed a raider convoy and destroyed ten of their trucks and killed twenty raiders in the Mirpur area.

Reports reaching Jammu indicate concentration of raiders in Arina, ten miles from Sucheigarh. These raiders are reported to have been coming via Sialkot, which is nearly 25 miles south of Jammu.

72-HOUR CURFEW IN JAMMU

A 72-hour curfew has been imposed on Jammu city following the murder of five refugees last night by an armed gang. The refugees have been removed to another locality after the incident.

Twelve persons have so far been arrested for violating the Curfew.

Police and national guards are patrolling the city.

"Except for increased patrol activity there has been no substantial change in the situation in Kashmir," says a 'communique' issued by the Ministry of Defence.

"An Indian Army Patrol engaged a party of well armed raiders entrenched between Akhnur and Bhimbar and inflicted casualties.

On Saturday there was some sniping by raiders on our positions west of Uri. The raiders were also active using mortar from hill positions near Poonch. Our troops suffered no casualties.

R.I.A.F. aircraft flew on reconnaissance over Jhangar, Kotli and Poonch areas and attacked concentrations of raiders and their vehicles in Mirpur and Palandri areas with good result."

WHY KASHMIR JOINED INDIAN UNION

Sheikh Abdullah's View

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (API).—Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, President of the All-India States Peoples Conference and head of the administration of Jammu and Kashmir addressing a huge gathering of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs this evening urged for inter-communal unity and a spirit of tolerance. The meeting was organised by the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee to accord a reception to Sheikh Abdullah on behalf of the Delhi citizens.

Sheikh Abdullah said that Muslims of India had been deceived by the Muslim League by their cry for Pakistan. Crores of Muslims had been thrown into poverty and thousands were dying of hunger. "Is it the model of Pakistan Mr. Jinnah was preaching for?" he asked.

Referring to Kashmir's accession to the Indian Union Sheikh Abdullah said that though the physical conditions were against Kashmir's joining the Indian Demision, the economic interests and love for democracy had compelled Kashmir to remain with India. "Kashmiris", Sheikh Abdullah added, "do not understand communal differences. They want to live as free people."

REFERENDUM ISSUE

Referring to the question of referendum, Sheikh Abdullah said, "Kashmiris will decide their fate not on the Hindu-Muslim question but on the economic issue." In this connection Sheikh Abdullah warned the people of India against indulging in communalism if they really wanted Kashmir to remain with the Dominion of India.

"Communal fight", he added, "will only help perpetuating the rule of autocracy in the country which has just emerged from slavery and bondage."

The raid on Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah said, had been sponsored by the Pakistan Government with a definite object to avoid the huge financial demand by the tribal people who used to receive four crores of rupees annually as subsidies from the Government of India before partition.

Sheikh Abdullah paid a tribute to the Indian troops and airmen for their excellent work in Kashmir. A guard of honour was presented to Sheikh Abdullah by civil volunteers of the Congress Seva Dal

INDO-BURMESE TALKS IN DELHI

Immigration & Trade May Figure In Discussions

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30 (API).—General discussion ranging over a large number of Indo-Burmese questions is expected to take place in Delhi during the three-day visit of the Burmese Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Thakin Nu and the Burmese Foreign Minister, U Tin Tut. While it is understood that there is no definite agenda for the forthcoming Conference. Among the questions that are likely to come are Indian immigration and Indo-Burmese trade. With regard to immigration the present position is considered rather confused and clarification will be sought of the Burmese Government's intentions. Protection of trading rights of Indians in Burma and the provision for them of fair and reasonable facilities similar to those that are to be given to the U.K. Nationals under the U.K.-Burma Agreement, the supply of Burma rice to India and questions arising out of the emergence of Burma as an Independent Nation, are expected to be discussed. The machinery for negotiations at an expert level which may follow the forthcoming talks will also be taken into consideration.

ALLAY PANIC OF COMMON MEN

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30 (API.) Presiding over the 13th anniversary of the Bose Institute today, the Governor of West Bengal, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, asked scientists to allay the panic of common men that science would be utilised for the purpose of destruction

Mr. Rajagopalachari said if that fear increased, the natural outcome would be that more funds would be required for military expenditure, and science itself would get little. A poor nation like theirs could not find taxes for meeting both high military expenditure and extensive scientific research.

Arab-Jew Clash Breaks Out In Acre Prison

(Continued from Page 1)

Affairs Ministry said he considered the United Nations partition of Palestine the "signal for a war not only between the Arabs and Jews but extending to other countries of the world."

The spokesman said the Arab States do not consider the United Nations decision binding on the grounds that it violates the United Nations Charter and they propose to raise the issue before the International Court of Justice. He said: "The Arabs are still determined to resist partition by force."

Arab newspapers to-day said the Arabs were determined to fight for their "first line of defence, that is to say, Palestine."

Sheikh Hassan El Banna, leader of the Moslem Brotherhood, sent a message to the Egyptian Grand Rabbi, Nahum Efendi, proposing that "our dear Israelite compatriots proclaim their moral and material participation in the struggle which the Arabs—Moslems and Christians alike—plan to make for Palestine." Such a proclamation, he said, would eliminate all doubts on the position of Egyptian Jews.

POLICE GUARDS REINFORCED IN BEIRUT.

BEIRUT, Nov. 30. (U.P.A.): Lebanon authorities reinforced police guards at the United States, Soviet and British Legations here to-day to cope with expected demonstrations protesting against the United Nations decision to partition Palestine.

News of the partition vote arrived too late for the morning newspapers however, and few Lebanese had heard of it.

Haj Amin el Husseini, former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, left Beirut for Damascus where he was to discuss the situation with other Arab leaders.

It was reported that Fawzi Kaukji, leader of the Arab underground army, who led the Arabs revolutions in Palestine, Syria and Iraq, left for Palestine recently to stage a new uprising. Sources close to him would not confirm or deny the report.

WORLD JEWRY WELCOMES VOTE

LONDON, Nov. 30. (U.P.A.): The Office of the Jewish Agency said today that Jews all over the world welcome the United Nations partition vote which "recognizes the justice of the Jewish claim to statehood in their ancient land."

The statement said the Agency is confident the new Jewish State will bring peace and progress to Palestine.

Palestine Walk Out In U. N. Assembly

(Continued from Page 1)

Panama and the Philippines were appointed to the U.N. Commission which will take over Palestine when the British withdraw—after 25 years of mandatory rule.

IN FAVOUR OF PARTITION

The result showed that these countries voted in favour of partition: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Byelorussia, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican, Ecuador, France, Austria, Hiti, Iceland, Liberia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Sweden, the Ukraine, Union of South Africa, Uruguay, the Soviet Union, the United States and Venezuela.

Against partition were: Afghanistan, Cuba, Egypt, Greece, India, Persia, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey and the Yemen.

Abstained: Argentina, Chile, China, colombia, Salvador, Etheopia, Honduras, Mexico, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

Siam was absent.

MUSLIM WORLD WILL OBSTRUCT PARTITION

After the United Nations General Assembly had approved last night the partition of Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish States, with Jerusalem an Independent City, Farisal Khoury (Syria) warned that Arabs and Muslims throughout the world would obstruct partition.

'All Asia with its 1,000,000,000 people will oppose it" he added, "and the Jewish State will be at the door of Asia".

Jamal Husseini, Arab Higher Committee delegate, declared: "This is a decision on paper and implementation will have to take place in Palestine I hope you will live to see and hear of it.

PAKISTAN'S POSITION

The following statement was made in the name of Sir Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan).

The fateful decision has been taken. The die has been cast. In the words of the greatest American: We have striven to do right as God gives us to see right. We did succeed in persuading a sufficient number of our fellow delegates to see right as we saw it, but they were not permitted to stand by the right as they saw it. Our hearts are sad but our consciences are easy. We would not have it the other way about.

NO SENSE OF GRIEVANCE.

We entertain no sense of grievance against our friends and fellow delegates who have been compelled under heavy pressure to change sides and cast their votes in support of the proposal the justice or fairness of which did not commend itself to them.

Our feeling for them is one of sympathy that they should have been placed in a position of such embarrassment between their judgment and conscience on the one side and pressure to which they and their governments were being subjected on the other

Pakistan desires to wash its hands of all responsibility for the decision that has been taken. It will, therefore, take no part in the election of the United Nations Commission which will be set up to implement that decision

"TURNING POINT IN JEWISH HISTORY.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Chairman of the American section of the Jewish Agency Executive, in a statement said the action of the General Assembly was a "turning point" in Jewish history.

"We pray for the peace of Palestine. We extent the hand of genuine friendship to the new Arab State. The Jewish nation in Palestine will be eager to co-operate fully with its Arab neighbour and to contribute, within the framework of economic union, to the progress and prosperity of the whole of Palestine.

Dr. Silver added: "In this historic hour we call upon the Arab people of Palestine and all neighbouring Arab countries to join with us in an era of peaceful and fruitful collaboration".

Partition as now accepted means the establishment in the Holy land of one Arab and three Jewish States, with a separate administration of Jerusalem area, three to be linked within an economic union.

The country will be criss—crossed with Arab and Jewish areas from North to South.

Arab League leaders, meeting in the Lebanon while the Partition Plan was before the United Nations, agreed on measures to aid the Palestine Arabs, if partition should be approved.

MEASURES IN EGYPT.

The Egyptian Government placed police forces throughout the country under a "state of emergency" last night as soon as the news of the General Assembly's vote on Palestine partition was received.

This measure was taken to cope with possible anti-Jewish disturbances. The Government is taking further steps to protect Jewish residents and Jewish owned property in Egypt.

Pakistan To Be Consulted On German Peace Treaty

LONDON, Nov. 30. (Reuter): The Council of Big Four Foreign Ministers, after wrangling over agenda difficulties for four meetings, yesterday reached two points of agreement:

1. They accepted Pakistan as an Ally to be consulted on the preparation of a German Peace Treaty.

2. They agreed to postpone discussion on who will attend the Peace Conference until agreement has been reached on the basis of the German Peace.

Otherwise, discussion centred ineffectively on which should come first—a German Central Government, or the working out of a Peace Treaty.

Congress Objectives Committee Meeting

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30 (API).—The Committee appointed by the recent meeting of the A.I.C.C. to draft the objectives and programme of the Congress will meet on December 10 in New Delhi.

The members of the Committee are: Pandit Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Prof. J. C. Kumarappa, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain and Mr. Achut Patwardhan.

GENEVA-PARIS EXPRESS DERAILED

Accident Reported Due To Sabotage

PARIS, Nov 30 (Reuter): The Geneva-Paris Express was derailed last night at Culoz, 40 miles East of Lyons. The accident is reported to be due to sabotage. The engine left the rails and a goods van was destroyed. At Amberieu, on the same line between Culoz and Lyons a points operating cable was cut.

CUT OUT R AND KEEP

REVISED RATION QUANTUM

FOODGRAINS RATION QUANTUM for the month of December for each of the four weeks from November 30 to December 27, 1947 has been fixed as follows:—

Total Cereal Ration Per Week	Per Adult (3 Foodgrains Units.)	Per Child (1 Foodgrains Unit)	Per Heavy Manual Labourer's Supplementary Ration Card of one Unit.
Total Cereal Ration Per Week.	3.1/8 seers	1.9/16 seers	1 seer
Maximum available in Rice (Any variety).	1/4 seer	1/8 seer	1/4 seer
Maximum available in Wheat *	1.1/2 seers	3/4 seer	1/4 seer
of which			
(a) Maximum available in Wheatgrain (if available at the Ration Shop).	1/4 seer	1/8 seer	Nil.
(b) Maximum available in Wheatflour	1.1/2 seers	3-4 seer	1/4 seer
Maximum available in Milo (if available at the Ration Shop).	1/4 seer	1/8 seer	1/4 seer
Maximum available in Maize, and/or Barley	1.3/8 seer	1.1/16 seer	1/2 seer.

*One Bombay Seer of wheat is equivalent to 1.1/2 lbs. or 24 ozs. of wheatflour.

One seer of wheat ration is equivalent to one unit of Bread.

One unit of Bread is equivalent to 28 ozs. of Bread.

Bread Tickets are not issued against fractions of seers of wheat ration.

N.B.: The concession of allowing a Bread Ticket of one unit against a child ration card against surrender of all the cereals will continue.

R

Ration cardholders in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District, can purchase, between December 1 and December 15, their rationed cloth quota for the current annual ration period for ration-cloth which expires on November 30, 1947. THE CONCESSION IS APPLICABLE TO ALL THE CARDHOLDERS who have not completed their rationed cloth quota, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE MONTHS OF PURCHASE ALLOTTED TO THEM.

Rationed cloth, for the current period not purchased by December 15, 1947, will lapse.

R

For profiteering in rationed articles, Yusifali Ibrahim and Ibrahim Jaffaji were convicted. The former was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months' simple imprisonment.

New Deal For Bombay's Secondary Teachers

Parulekar-Ghate Committee's Recommendations

Stress On Inclusion Of Fine Arts In Curricula

The Parulekar-Ghate Secondary Schools Committee appointed by the Government has published its report on salaries and service conditions of secondary school teachers, school fees and the system of grants-in-aid.

Its recommendations cover an extensive field of progressive reform, reorganisation and expansion of secondary education in the Province.

They are based on an investigation undertaken in consultation with a large number of educational associations, institutions and officers with the use of an elaborate questionnaire.

TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS

The Committee has suggested a tentative division of the province into (1) Bombay city and suburbs (2) Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat and Sholapur (3) other Municipal towns and (4) rural areas for purposes of school fees, pay-scales of staff and grants-in-aid. For the standardization of pay-scales, the academic qualifications for secondary teachers prescribed are (1) matriculation or school leaving examination (2) intermediate and (3) graduates. The teachers pasing the Lokshala examination, which is equivalent to the matric minus English, can also be appointed as secondary teachers on an equal footing with the matriculated teachers. The teachers are to be given a period of four years for matriculates, three years for intermediates and two years for graduates for acquiring training qualification like the S.T.C., T.D., B.T. etc. The Government is advised to establish or encourage training facilities by even paying ad hoc grants to managements sending their teachers for training by paying a deputation allowance.

PAY SCALES

The Committee has suggested that competent well-qualified teachers in private schools should be considered for recruitment in Government service and their previous service counted for increments. The basic pay scales suggested range between Rs. 50-120 for matrics, Rs. 56-140 for intermediates and Rs. 70-200 for graduates. In addition a local compensatory allowance is suggested at Rs. 20-30 in Bombay and suburbs and Rs. 10-20 for Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat and Sholapur for pay ranging between Rs. 50 to 200.

The Committee thinks it desirable that art education should be encouraged and the Government should institute public examinations in music, needlework, embroidery and other fine arts. Teachers possessing art qualifications are to be given pay corresponding to the pay of the various categories of secondary teachers mentioned above.

The Committee recommends that teachers acquiring higher qualifications while in service should get increments in pay ranging from Rs. 4 to 10.

Equal pay should be paid to both men and women except that women teachers may be given advance increments up to 4 in cases where it becomes difficult to recruit women, says the Committee.

The scales for heads of schools are to be divided into 4 categories with minima of Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 and maxima of Rs. 250 to 500 with corresponding duty allowance of Rs. 30 to 125 and Rs. 50 to 200. The local allowances in addition range between Rs. 30-40 in Bombay city and suburbs and Rs. 20 to 30 for Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat and Sholapur.

The Committee thinks it necessary to provide for supervising and administrative posts according to the sizes of classes and such staff should get a special allowance between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 with the previous approval of the Government.

These scales are prescribed for the purposes of Government grants and the managements would be free to exceed the scales if they want. Advance increments up to four are also permissible when difficulties of recruitment necessitate it. The Committee has also evolved a formula of adjusting pay to the above pay scales.

SCHOOL FEES

The Committee suggests the minimum school fees for the lowest and the highest standards at Rs. 5 and Rs. 8 for Bombay city and suburbs, Rs. 4 and Rs. 7 for Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat and Sholapur and Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 for all other areas, respectively. It suggests that no extra fees for drawing, physical education, library, etc., should be charged. But it should be permissible to collect a consolidated term fee up to an amount equal to the school fee for the lowest standard. The term fee is to be merged in the tuition fees and care should be taken to see that it covers expenses on incidental and extra items such as medical examination, visual instruction, school magazine, examination expenses, travelling expenses of teachers accompanying school children, contribution to athletic associations and attendance at educational conferences, school functions and festivals, inter-class and inter-school tournaments.

The term fee is, however, not to be accumulated or laid by in substantial surpluses and an account of expenditure has to be maintained. In addition, schools may charge extra tuition fees for technical, vocational or other courses or subjects, if introduced by them, with the previous permission of the Education Department.

The Committee recommends that, in the case of schools located in industrial areas and attended largely by children of the labouring classes, it should be permissible for the managements to charge 25% less than the prescribed rates of fees to such children as are found to be in need of such concession and that the Government should give the managements special fee grants to make up for the loss.

FREESHIPS

The Committee recommends that schools should be allowed as at present to give free studentships up to 15% and they may be allowed also to increase this percentage with the previous approval of the Education Department. But it suggests that it should not be awarded at full or half rates as is usually done at present. It prefers the more equitable method lately being followed in England of distributing the amount at varying rates according to the capacity of the guardians to pay for the tuition of their wards.

GRANTS-IN-AID

The Committee considers grant on a suitable basis on approved expenditure as the most satisfactory system of grant-in-aid. But it suggests that in view of the difficulties and handicaps of rural areas, schools in such areas should receive grants on approved scale or grants equal to their deficit whichever is greater.

The Committee thinks tentatively that one-third of the approved expenditure should meet the reasonable requirements of a majority of schools at least in the initial stage. But, as, with this liberalized pay scales, the expenditure is increased, the position should be reviewed periodically.

The Committee favours continuance of the practice of giving higher percentage grants to girls' schools in backward areas while suggesting that schools intended for the rich and charging fees at the rates one and half times higher than the prescribed scales shall be treated as lying outside the grant-in-aid system.

The Committee has made many suggestions for regulating the maintenance grant and variation in the mode of payment of such a grant in order to help schools finding it difficult to pay their current expenses.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

The Committee says that it is essential that the secondary school system of the province should be closely-knit and well-integrated. It is not desirable, therefore, that denominational or racial schools should deviate from the general national system of education and get State help on a more favourable basis, the Committee states. It suggests that 'European' schools should be brought under, and in line with, the general category of 'English teaching' schools.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Although the ad hoc committee on Technical Education appointed by Government would deal with the question of grant-in-aid to technical and vocational schools, the Committee suggests that liberal grants should be given to such schools and private managements encouraged to undertake costly experiments. The Government should also encourage schools to introduce extra courses in manual training, handiwork, craftwork, agriculture, homecraft, fine arts etc. by giving special grants especially equipment and non-recurring grants, to the extent of two-thirds of the expenditure.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Night schools are also considered to be very useful institutions deserving special encouragement for their development and expansion over a wider area and grants up to 50 per cent of their expenditure are suggested as their fees income is generally insufficient and sometimes nominal. It is also recommended that the residential school should be treated and considered as a useful type of school and that Government should admit a part of the hostel expenses for a grant.

BUILDINGS AND QUARTERS.

The Committee says that the Government should adopt a long-range policy of construction of schools buildings especially in rural and semi-rural areas. Standard plans and estimates for buildings of 15 different sizes and types may be prepared and building grants and loans, to be recovered in suitable instalments, promised to managements, it has been suggested. It is also suggested that the Government should encourage managements of schools, especially at places where teachers experience difficulties in getting suitable houses, to construct quarters for them in the vicinity of school buildings so that it might be possible for the schools to develop as community centres.

SECURITY FOR TEACHERS.

The other recommendations cover the field of proprietory and non-proprietory schools, their organization, management, attendance, discipline and regulation of the work of private tuition undertaken by members of the teaching staff. The Committee has also made special recommendations for safeguarding the security of employment and service interests of the teaching staff with provision for machinery of investigation into complaints brought against teachers as well as managements and the establishment of a Court of Arbitrators for each educational division comprising the Educational Inspector and outside arbitrators.

TEACHERS' LEAVE AND INSURANCE.

The Committee recommends that instead of grant of increase in the rate of contribution to the teachers' provident fund as demanded by the teachers, the management and Government should contribute along with teachers substantially towards a scheme of life insurance and gratuity or both.

Leave on medical certificate on full average pay for a period not exceeding three months at any one time at the rate of 1/22 of active duty, the total period of such leave being limited to 12 months in the whole service has been suggested as an amended model rule. A full-time secondary teacher is also to be entitled to have free secondary education for his sons and daughters in a secondary school or schools conducted by the management.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Manning Air Services By Indians

Sir,—It is refreshing to real in today's newspapers that our Government have decided completely to Indianise air crews manning the nation's commercial airways.

At present, we have Flying Clubs in the country who train piloas but the fees are exorbitant, and consequently, even though one is capable of passing the course with flying colours and has the necessary requisites to become a pilot, one is forced to refrain from joining these clubs because he has no sufficient funds to pay for his training. We presume, Flying Clubs are charging nothing les then Rs. 12,000 for a full pilot's "B" licence course.

We welcome, therefore, the proposal for Training School at Saharanpur for the courses of pilots, ground engineers and radio operators; and hope the Government will fix the fees within the means of every one, so that, young people with tendency and necessary qualifications for these courses will not be put off just because they cannot afford to pay for their fees. On the contrary, the Government should give necessary subsidies to deserving candidates, who should be admitted to these courses after a competetive examination, which should be the principal basis for admission to this school.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Increase In Railway Fares

Sir,—I crave the space in your esteemed journal for a timely comment on the sudden catastrophe that has dawned on hundreds of us who are daily visitors to Bombay from far off places like Karjat Lonavla and Poona.

A time existed when Bombay began to get extraordinarily congested. Residential accommodation could not be secured. Hundreds of manufacturing establishments had to expand or quit working. Controls, rationing, licences and various other difficulties of trade and commerce made people visit Bombay daily. Others were driven off from Bombay due to riots and other communal disturbances.

The upshot of all this was that hundreds of people left Bombay and took to staying in distant places like Karjat, Lonavla, Poona, etc. There many industrial establishments sprang up, could be operated better than in Bombay because so much more manpower, electricity and water was easily available. India's War effort was definitely assisted by these industrial ventures.

The Deccan Queen, the luxurious train was running (with loss to G.I.P. pockets) on Fridays and Mondays, but soon due to the new necessities, began to run daily between Bombay and Poona and even sometimes duplicate Deccan Queens had to run to cope with the increasing traffic that resulted. The Railway Board must have found also that their income on the Bombay-Poona section steadily grew ever since then and that also beyond all expectations and estimates. People travelling by Deccan Queen and other trains have to pay reservation fees for accommodation even for the First Class. Accommodation was never guaranteed. Many trains were cancelled without enough warning. Even then people paid and suffered because they could not find a place to stay in the heart of Bombay. Now the refugees from Sind and Punjab have migrated to Bombay and have also been compelled to stay away from this congested town and get the habit of travelling daily to work.

The physical strain imposed by travelling to Bombay daily and return to far off places has to be experienced to be believed. But all has been endured, till the news reached us that the rates between Bombay and Poona have been increased out of all proportions and estimates. Following can give a brief idea how enormous has been this increase:—

Monthly rates V. T.-POONA.

1st Class from Rs. 129 to Rs. 446/4
2nd Class from Rs. 84/11 to Rs. 238/8
3rd Class from Rs. 33/14 to Rs. 75
V. T.-Lonavla rates have been similarly increased.

One could have endured a 12-1/2 per cent for 3rd, 25 per cent for 2nd and 50 per cent for 1st, the burden of increase being on the higher classes. But an increase in the proportion of 300 per cent, as is seen from the enclosed approximate figures, is something that has driven us all to desperation.

Can the management of the Railways and the people behind them—The National Government Minister—look squarely in our face and answer for this abnormal proposal? Whoever suggested these ideas! Who! Yours, etc.,

NEIL GOKHALE.

Landlordism In The City

Sir,—At a time when the Government of Bombay are trying to accommodate the landlords by making suitable amendments in the Rent Act, the following incident throws a lurid light on the behaviour which some landlords are inclined to adopt towards the tenants.

On the 8th instant the tenant of room No. 27 in a B.P.T. Chawl at Sewri with whom I and my younger brother were staying as his companion and partner left Bombay by steamer, leaving the room in my possession. When I returned home after seeing him off, I found that the Port Trust authorities had put a lock of their own over our own lock, thus making it impossible for me to get into the room. After two hours of niggling and haggling, which bore no fruit, I threatened to go to the police, whereupon the B.P.T. lock was removed. Things then became normal till the morning of 10th, when some three or four officers of B.P.T. came to my room and told me that I must vacate the room. Shortly afterwards two watchmen were posted near my room with instructions to prevent me from using the room and to throw out the luggage therein whenever I returned to the room.

When I returned from duty in the evening of that day, my entry into the room was barred and consequently I had to pass the night at somebody else's place. My younger brother, who is comparatively a new comer to Bombay, was so shocked at this development that he was taken ill during the night and is still confined to bed. The whole day on the 10th was passed in trying to persuade the watchmen to let me enter into my room, but as they did not yield, I applied to the police to give me the necessary relief in the matter. The police pleaded inability to do anything in the matter till either I was actually thrown out of the room or I obtained a summons from the Court. 12th being holiday, I could do nothing. On 13th I consulted a pleader, who advised me to brave the wrath of the watchman and enter my room, even at the risk of my luggage being thrown out, before going to the Court. I took this course on the same night, but fortunately the watchman did not go beyond uttering a few threats.

Since then I have been using the room without any positive interference from the watchman, but I was locked out for nearly five days and compelled to spend about Rs. 50 for the treatment of my brother who is still unable to move into his old home. The watchmen are still keeping a watch near my room and make me wonder whether I am really a tenant or a prisoner.

I am too young and too poor to drag the B.P.T. authorities to the court on the score of the hardship and loss which they have caused me. It would, however, not be too much, perhaps, to request the Government to take note of this incident, which is typical of the mentality of the Bombay landlords and to draw the necessary moral from it. I may add that the gentleman in whose name the room stands has neither left Bombay for good nor intimated to the landlord his intention to vacate the same. On the contrary, some of his own luggage is lying in the room and he had not only left the key with me but had even informed the B.P.T. authorities that I would be occupying the room in his absence and paying the rent on his behalf.—Yours, etc.

M. S. CHITNIS.

Refugees' Hardships At Navlakhi

Sir,—I crave the courtesy of one of the columns in your esteemed paper to voice my protest against the hardships that the refugees from Karachi are being subjected to by the porters at Navlakhi Port (Morvi).

I was returning from Ahmedabad and arrived at Navlakhi on 17th Oct, and saw to my utter bewilderment the way in which the refugees were being mishandled by the coolies.

Though the porterage is included in the ticket, a number of these coolies blackmail these refugees who are coming after having been subjected to heavy sufferings.

I request the supreme authority at Morvi to give a good shaking to the nonchalance of the staff of Navlakhi Port, to short circuit the extortion by the porters and to make the police duty conscious.—Yours, etc.

SYMPATHISER.

Anjar (Cutch).

Dangers Of Vaccination

Sir,—The latest batch of London newspapers to arrive in India this week gives a report which every one in India ought to read. It tells of a sad case of a healthy baby which was rendered blind by vaccination. The British Minister of Health, Mr. Bevan, admitted it. His statement in Parliament about the case runs as follows: "In this extremely sad case the facts are these: Mr. and Mrs. Cooding had a daughter born to them last year. The doctors who examined the child when she was born all agreed that she was an extremely healthy child. At the age of four months the child was vaccinated. The vaccination did not 'take' on the first occasion and she was vaccinated in all three times within seven weeks. On the third occasion the child was vaccinated with a double injection. The doctor said that he had given her a double doze. On the fifth day after the third vaccination, the baby was suddenly taken ill, and was taken to the hospital and was found to be suffering from inflammation of the brain. Some weeks later she was returned to her home—unfortunately blind. Brain specialists say that there is no hope at all of her recovery." During the last six years not one baby died of small-pox in England but vaccination killed 14 babies.—Yours, etc.

WORLD CITIZEN.

Vaccination

Sir,—The latest batch of London papers to arrive in India give a report that everyone in India ought to read. It tells of a sad case of a healthy baby which was rendered blind by vaccination. The British Minister of Health, Mr Bevan, admitted it. His statement in Parliament about the case runs as follows: "In this extremely sad case the facts are these. Mr. and Mrs. Gooding had a daughter born to them last year. The doctors who examined the child whom she was born, all agreed that she was an extremely healthy child. At the age of four months the child was vaccinated. The vaccination did not 'take' on the first occasion and she was vaccinated in all three times within seven weeks. On the third occasion the child was vaccinated with a double injection. The doctor said that he had given her a double doze. On the fifth day after the third vaccination the baby was suddenly taken ill, and was taken to the hospital and was found to be suffering from inflammation of the brain. Some weeks later she was returned to her home—unfortunately blind. Brain specialists say that there is no hope at all of her recovery." Sir, Vaccination kills more children than small-pox. During last six years not one baby died of samll-pox in England, but vaccination killed fourteen bab Vaccination, and inoculation are useless and, dangerous. Sanitation and cleanliness are the only true preventives of samll-pox, plague, typhoid fever and cholera. Compulsory vaccination has been abolished in England, United States of America and Australia. In view of the above, Government should here abolish compulsory vaccination as suggested by the British Doctors in their recent petition to the Legislative Assemblies of all Provinces of India.

Your readers can obtain free printed pamphlets desmribing uselessness and dangers of vaccination and inoculation from the Secretary, National Anti-vaccination League, 25 Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminister, London S. W. 1 England.—Yours, etc.

CITIZEN OF THE WORLD AND MEMBERS OF HUMAN FAMILY.

Invoking Justice

Sir,—Through the courtesy of your the attention of the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court to the following in the hope that His Lordship will be pleased to take same action in the matter.

In an article entitled. "ABOLISH THE DUAL SYSTEM" published under my name in its issue dated October. 9. '47. I observed in the "Bombay Chronicle":—

"The other day I found an unfortunate litigant, whose bones and blood had been eaten up by costs, moving about in the High Court premises with a playcard hanging round his neck demanding similar relief not for himself (for under the law he was past judicial relief) but for his fellow human beings, who came to the High Court to obtain justice and get ruined in return. For a few daps readers must also have noticed some painted boards hanging near the Bombay Hngh Court in which an agitator against the present system has styled himself as 'FRAUD FIGHTER' and has endeavoured in his own inexperienced but frustrated way to cry out against the agony which in the ntme of justice has been caused to him through the mercies of our solicitors and the taxatin of costs. The learned judges of the Bombay High Court must be simply feeling amused at this exhibition of dissatisfied litigants before heir Cour and have. I am sure, no touched their ownhuman chord of fellow feeling to find out what judicial wrong has been caused to a human being in the name of justice."

It is only today that I have come to know that the individual who was responsible for exhibiting the painted boards mentioned above was one Mr, Ramniklal Cholalal Keshani, who has from time to time endeavoured to raise his voice in his own way against the Dual System and the methods of the Taxation Office of the Bombay High Court. During the last several years newspapers and their correspondents have frequently demanded the abolition of the Dual System and our popular Ministers have answered by threatening to impose a new Civil Court upon the citizens of Bombay. They have remained absolutely mum over the widespread public demand for the abolition of the Dual System. The common man is not aware of the extent of ruination and frustration which the parties to a suit on the original side of the Bombay High Court suffer in the matter of the taxation of costs. Both the Dual System and the system prevailing in the Taxing Office have no bright side and there is, therefore, bound to be agitation against such things which revolt against the public conscience. The activities of Mr. Ramniklal Chhotalal Keshani should be viewed with this background.

Now, it is stated that on or about the 6th of October 1947 Mr. Ramniklal Chhotalal Keshani was found shouting near the High Court gate with a white flag in his hands with a lock and chain attached to the bamboo. It need not be said in so many words, but readers will readily agree that anybody who ventures to expose the evils of the Dual System or the irregularities of the Taxing Office would soon become a sore in the eyes of the solicitors and certain High Court officers.

On the 8th of October 1947 the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, issued Order No. 664 of 1947 under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947, stating therein that Mr. Ramniklal Chhotalal Keshani was acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and the peace of Greater Bombay and directed that he be detained. Mr. Keshani was thereafter arrested and put in the Worli jail, wherefrom he was released in about three weeks. The reasons for his detention as made out by the Commissioner of police were:—

"That you were found shouting near the High Court gate with a white flag in your hands with a lock and chain attached to the bamboo on 6-10-1947. You are a troublesome person and are likely to incite trouble and therefore, your remaining at large is prejudicial to the public safety and the peace of Greater Bombay".

The learned Commissioner of Police should have known that the people of Greater Bombay would breathe a sigh of relief the day this curse of the Dual System is removed. It, however, Passes one's comprehension how the shouting of an individual near the High Court gate with a white flag was prejudicial to the public safety or the peace of Greater Bombay. The provisions of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947, which was passed to meet certain specified and obvious emergencies pursuant to communal disorders have been misused to harass an undefended individual. We are reminded of Nazi ways and public conscience has so deeply been stirred by the arrest and detention of this individual in jail, especially for the reasons alleged, that it would be proper for the Government to clarify their position. Dictatorial application or misapplication of the penal laws against individuals who are not liked by a particular type of professional men will not be tolerated in a country which has passed from the stage domination to complete freedom and I trust the Government will issue a statement justifying their action.

I also appeal to the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court to call for the papers in this connection from Government on his own motion and to deal with the matter in such a way that even an agitator against the High Court may be able to get Justice from that Court.—Yours, etc.

C. B. L. BHATNAGAR.
Co-operative Insurance Building,
Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort.

Woman's Status

Sir,—For some time I have been thinking that the moment a woman enters into a matrimonial alliance with a man she loses her individuality. She only becomes a Mrs. so and so. She always introduces herself in the name of her husband. She sheds her own name.

When a woman has to shed even her name and thus her individuality what is left for her? What is the sense and idea for all these long talks of equality in every walk of their lives? Don't you think a woman would psychologically feel herself unequal to a man, when our conventions and traditions force her to lose her name and individuality after her marriage?—Yours, etc.

KAILASHCHAND

No Immediate Decontrol Of Food Grains

(Continued from Page 1)

the Provincial Government should satisfy themselves that this can be done without raising the consumer price to an unduly high level.

(5) The Central Government to reimburse to the Provincial Government one-half of the net cost of the increased procurement price which is not recoverable from consumers.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THREE MEMBERS

We support these proposals as they stand, We would have preferred a modification of these proposals on the following lines:—

FIRSTLY, the ceiling for increase in the procurement price to be Rs. 1-8-0 per maund of rice Rs. 1-0-0 per maund of paddy, and annas 12 per maund of any other controlled foodgrain.

SECONDLY, the cost of such increase in so far as it is not recoverable from consumers, to be borne exclusively by the Provincial Government concerned.

THIRDLY, the Central Government to pay a food bonus to every Provincial Government, assessed at the rate of eight annas per maund of controlled foodgrain procured, plus another eight annas per maund of controlled foodgrain exported.

And FOURTHLY, the grant of the food bonus to be subject to the condition that it should be utilised exclusively on financing provincial schemes for the procurement and distribution at concessional prices to foodgrain producers, of manures, fertilizers and other commodities essential for the production of foodgrains.

IMPORTS FROM ABROAD AND BASIC PLAN

The following recommendations to be made to the Central Government regarding import and basic plan policy:

(1) A ceiling to be fixed for imports from abroad during 1948.

(2) A decision to be taken and announced that the policy of the Central Government is to terminate its dependence on imports at the earliest possible date.

(3) Out of the quantities actually imported from abroad not less than specified quantity to be retained by the Central Government as an emergency reserve."

(4) The Central Government to determine, in agreement with Governments of surplus provinces and States, a 'basic export quota' for each. The Provincial (or State) Government concerned to accept responsibility for procuring and making available this 'basic export quota' during 1948, and to endeavour to make available as much grain as possible in the form of supplementary export quotas'.

(5) The Central Government to determine, after consultation with Governments of deficit Provinces and States, the 'ceiling import quotas' to be made available to each during 1948. Decision to be taken and announced that the 'ceiling import quota' will not be exceeded during 1948. The Government of the deficit Province or State concerned to accept responsibility for management of its food affairs, without making larger demands on the Centre and to endeavour to reduce its requirements from the Centre as much as possible.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THREE MEMBERS

Agree.

(NOTE:—The Committee has communicated to the Government confidentially its recommendations regarding the ceiling for imports as well as the reserve).

IV. FIXATION OF 'BASIC EXPORT QUOTAS' AND CEILING IMPORT QUOTAS.'

Recommended figures for basic export quotas and 'ceiling import quotas' referred to earlier under item III (IV) and (V), to be as follows:—

BASIC EXPORT QUOTAS

(In thousands of tons)

Coorg	12
Assam	50
Central Provinces	150
Orissa	150
Indian States	120
Total	482

CEILING IMPORT QUOTAS

(In thousands of tons)

Bihar	0
Bengal	150
Madras	150
Bombay	350
Central Provinces	50
United Provinces	0
Delhi	120
Miscellaneous Areas	100
Defence Services	80
East Punjab	100
Indian States	400
Total	1500

CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THREE MEMBERS

We would not recommend any particular set of figures at this stage. The figures can be settled on a basis equitable as between different deficit areas only after discussion with the representatives of the areas concerned.

V. SPECIFICATION OF CONTROLLED FOODGRAINS

(1) The following foodgrains to continue to be subject to controls, viz:—

(I) Rice (including paddy)

(II) Wheat (including atta and flour).

(III) Millets (including Jowar, Bajra, and any other millet at present procured and distributed in rationed areas).

(IV) Maize.

(2) Whether or not controls should be retained in respect of gram to be considered further later.

(3) All controls to be removed and complete free trade established in respect of all cereals except those mentioned above and all pulses other than gram.

EXCEPTION: The Control referred to later under item VI (2) to apply to these grains and pulses also

CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THREE MEMBERS.

Barley should be included among controlled foodgrains: Otherwise no comments.

VI NATURE OF CONTROLS TO BE RETAINED AND REMOVED IN RESPECT OF CONTROLLED FOODGRAINS.

(1) In order to secure supplies necessary for meeting Government commitments within the Province (reduced in the manner recommended already) and in order to meet the requirements for export from surplus provinces, freedom should be given to individual provinces to use the method of compulsory levy or monopoly purchase in selected districts, or a combination of both, details regarding the assessment and collection of the levy as also the operation of monopoly purchase, to be settled by Provincial Governments with reference to these commitments and other relevant local conditions.

(2) All grain traders, and those grain growers who fall within a category to be defined (so as to cover holders of stocks exceeding fifty maunds of controlled foodgrains) to be licensed and made submit to the following conditions:—

(A) Submission of returns of stocks; and (B) Anti-hoarding restrictions.

(3) The control of movement across provincial boundaries to remain. Restrictions on the movement of foodgrains within the Province should generally be removed, excepting in so far as they are necessary in the opinion of the Provincial Governments concerned to enable them to complete their purchases.

(4) Apart from the liability to deliver either on a monopoly or a compulsory levy basis, at a fixed price, control over prices to be removed.

(5) A sufficiently high priority on the railways to be allotted for transport of foodgrains on private account; the quantities of which would be increased through complete decontrol of certain grains and the reduction of Government commitments in respect of controlled foodgrains.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THREE MEMBERS

In so far as these proposals involved relaxation of existing controls during 1948, we are unable to agree. In so far as they require the institution of new systems of control during 1948, we feel that there is insufficient time for necessary administrative preparations so far as Kharif grains are concerned. We would not advise any material change in the system of procurement during the middle of a crop year.

VII SUPPLIMENTARY FOODSTUFFS

(1) Meat consumption in statutorily rationed urban areas:

A suggestion has been made that arrangements should be instituted for ensuring that some part of his cereal ration is surrendered by a consumer who buys meat, in proportion to the quantity of meat purchased by him. The purpose underlying the suggestion is to secure greater equality among consumers, and to save cereals. Details regarding the nature of the arrangements to be made, their feasibility, and the amount of cereals likely to be saved, have not been examined by the Committee. The suggestion is commended to provinces for examination with reference to these aspects.

(2) The question whether such supplementary foods as groundnuts, bananas, sweet potatoes, carots and turnips, can be made available at reasonable prices, in such a manner as to bring about a reduction of cereal off takes, to be also suggested for examination.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THREE MEMBERS

The detailed report of the Committee has not yet been received by the Government.

Masina Hospital

H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville will perform the reopening ceremony of the Avabai Framji Petit ward today at 5-45 p.m.

India Govt. Alive To Dangers From Outside

Baldev Singh's Assurance In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29. (A.P.I.): In the Constituent Assembly (legislative) to-day Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Minister said in a written reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that the outstanding rupee loans on May 31, 1947, the latest date for which figures were available, amounted to Rs. 1,781. crores round figures.

Under the Indian Independence (Rights, Property and Liabilities) Order 1947, the liability for the outstanding loans of the late Central Government had been placed on the Indian Dominion subject to Pakistan making an equitable contribution. The amount of this contribution had not yet been determined.

In reply to Seth Govind Das, Mr. Chetty said that India's representatives on the Bank of Reconstruction and Development would use their best endeavours to ensure that when applications from member-countries in the East were under examination, and consistent with the rules and regulations of the Bank, such requests for financial assistance were examined with sympathy.

Question: Do Government propose to apply to the Bank for a loan in order to implement many schemes of India's post-war reconstruction which require immediate investment for the good of the people of India?

Answer: Government will look into this matter at the appropriate time as necessity arises.

NO R.A.F.A. USED IN KASHMIR.

Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister, said in reply to Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra that no Royal Air Force aircraft had been used in the Kashmir operations.

The Defence Minister said in reply to Mr Phool Singh that there was no formal agreement but the British Government's stocks of stores in India which were not acquired by the old Government of India were intended to meet H.M.G.'s requirements outside India and Pakistan They were, therefore, being shipped out under H.M.G.'s instructions.

Question: What steps do Government propose to take to meet the menace from the Pakistan Government?

Sardar Baldev Singh: Government are alive to the dangers from inside or outside the borders of India. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

PAKISTAN NATIONAL GUARDS

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta asked: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the decision of the Government of Pakistan to raise National Guards under the control of the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army?

Sardar Baldev Singh: Yes.

Question: Are Government aware that this decision amounts to a breach of agreement with the Government of India in so far as the Partition Council had agreed that during the period of reorganisation of the army neither Dominion would directly or indirectly increase its armed forces?

Answer: Yes, but the Pakistan Government do not accept this contention.

Question: What steps have Government taken to combat this open breach of the agreement?

Answer: Government have made their views known to the Pakistan Government.

Question: Are Government aware of the danger to the safety of India if large-scale militarisation of Pakistan is allowed to proceed unchecked in this manner? What measure, if any, have Government taken, or propose to take, to counteract this menace?

Answer: The Honourable Member will appreciate that it is not within the power of this Government to foster or restrict the scale of militarisation in Pakistan. Government have in view the dangers which may arise It will not be in public interest to disclose further details.

PUNJAB BOUNDARY FORCE

Replying to Smt. D. Velayudan, the Defence Minister said that Government were aware that there had been allegations of partiality against the Punjab Boundary Force, which had a very difficult task to perform. Government did not, however, consider that any investigation was now possible or of real use. The strength of the force was approximately 16,000.

Replying to Mr. S. Nagappa, Sardar Baldev Singh said that arrangements had been made for the assembly and manufacture of Percival apprentice elementary trainer aircraft by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited with the assistance of the Percival Aircraft Company, Limited, England, but work would commence only when the proto-type which was now undergoing tests in England had been approved. In due course manufacture of other types of aircraft would be undertaken.

ILLICIT ARMS.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Home Minister, said in reply to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that as far as Government were aware, illicit arms of modern type had been obtained from various sources including some members of the American and British forces operation in India during the war. Any detailed disclosure of those sources would not be in the public interest.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, said that Government had under consideration a proposal to depute a small delegation of experts to the U.S.A. the U.K. and other countries of Europe to gather all information regarding the existence of antiquities and other material of cultural interest to India.

Sardar Patel said in reply to Prof. N. G. Ranga that the radio station for Andhra area was proposed to be established at Bezwada on the recommendations of the Government of Madras.

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Manghimohal Muslim League Dissolved

KANPUR, Nov. 29 (API): The Manghi Mohal Ward Muslim League was dissolved today under instructions from Qazi Rashid Ali, President of the Ward Muslim League. The dissolution of the Manghi Mohal Muslim League was rendered inevitable today when about 700 members of the League simultaneously resigned.

TACKLE PROBLEMS OF PRODUCTION

Bhabha On How To Increase World Trade & Employment

HAVANA, Nov. 29 (Reuter): Mr. C. H. Bhabha, India's Minister of Commerce, today told the plenary session of the Trade and Employment Conference here that a lasting increase in world trade and employment could be realised only by restoring productive resources damaged by war and not "the mere liberalisation of trading conditions".

He gave general support to the proposed trade charter but added, "that does not imply that we believe that automatic expansion of world trade on any substantial scale would follow upon enforcement of the charter by the signatory members.

"The fundamental economic problem of the world today is the problem of production, and unless the productive resources of the world damaged or destroyed by the war are repaired and re-employed, and unless resources now lying undeveloped are exploited as effectively and as rapidly as possible, the mere liberalisation of trading conditions will not bring about a substantial and lasting increase in world trade and employment".

NATIONAL POLICY NEEDED

In discussing employment and the economic aspects of the charter, he said: "These are issues which I believe, in the last analysis, must be decided by national policy. Considerable misgivings of the provisions of the Charter relating to this subject have been expressed by many countries which are either on the threshold of industrialisation, or in the early stages of industrial development. These misgivings are genuine and cannot be disregarded".

TRIPURA STATE

(From Our Special Correspondent).

DACCA, (By Mail).

The little State of Hill Tripura is now the cynosure of all eyes and there appears to be a good deal of misunderstanding in the public mind based on incorrect information regarding this Hindu State. But to one who has just returned from the borders of Tripura if not the State of Tripura itself the position seems to be not a little mysterious. From the latest reports that have appeared it appears that troubles are brewing in Tripura thanks to the Mohamedans of the Eastern Pakistan.

But this seems rather amusing. There is absolutely no trouble in Tripura and everything is so quiet and it is only the newspapers that give one the impression that all is unquiet.

The little State of Tripura well-known as Hill Tipperah has been in existence as a dignified Hindu Dominion for a long long time. The Hill tracts has been mostly Mongolian in character like that of the other states like Manipur and Cachar in the Eastern Frontier. It may be assumed that not long after the migration of the Aryan people to India through the North-Western Frontier, Mongolian tribes from China appeared in North-Eastern India and various peoples like the Nagas, Lushais, Manipuries and Kukis came into the picture. Of these Kukies and Lushais have been troublesome during the days of British Rule and the Kukies rolled down the hillsides near Feni and committed raid on villages in the British area. The Tipperas and Lushais have what is known as the 'Jum' system of agriculture. The Raja of Tripura has claimed himself as a Khatriya prince with the Hindu cult of Vaisnava school and the Tipperahs the ordinary subjects of Tripura Raj are an admixture of the Mongolian tribes with some local types.

The Raja of Tripura has been very much in the limelight and at one time his territories included the whole of Chittagong division and grazed the borders of Arakan and Burma. Even after shrinking Tipperah, has been reduced to its present position with the hill-tracts entirely as an independent area and also with a zamindary known as Chakla Roshanabad in the British jurisdiction. Some of the Rajas and members of the Royal family have been very cultured and scholarly and very fond of fine arts like music and painting.

NO DISTURBANCE OF PEACE.

The Hill Tripura area has mostly Hindus as its inhabitants with a sprinkling of the Muslim population and it is only in the Zamindary of Chakla Roshnabad that there are more Mohamedans.

Ever since troubles began in Junagadh and Kashmir—some Muslim agitators of British Tipparah have been holding meetings and making amusing speeches. Some of them have threatened a 'no-rent' campaign; but there is absolutely no aggression and no disturbance of public peace. Even last Saturday there was a big meeting at Hajigunj near Chandpore where some Maulanas spoke about the reorganisation of Muslim National Guards and other miscellaneous references were also made to affairs in Tripura. But all this has been more or less an academic discussion; but there are designing politicians who without attending these meetings can give colour to the proceedings. But besides the loose and careless talk in which some irresponsible politicians indulge there is nothing very serious worthy of notice.

The Raja of Tripura is a very young boy under the guardianship of Dowager Moharani who is reported to be full of best intentions for the welfare of the State. But indications are available which go to show that there are rival factions and there are internal differences in royal family and it is not unlikely that advantage is being taken of the present state of affairs to exploit the situation.

The Government of Eastern Pakistan is now busy organising itself concentrating its attention on the problems of peace and food and it is not very likely that it would interfere in the affairs of Tripura State.

The Hill tracts are connected with Assam especially Manipur State across Aijal and with a little care and attention very satisfactory communications can be established between Agartal, Capital of Tripura and Assam.

I visited a part of this area only about four days back and I do not believe there could be any serious cause for alarm during these few days. But Eastern Pakistan is quite contiguous to this State and it is not unlikely that the speeches and pamphlets and leaflets of unsound and unpleasant specimens of humanity among the Mohamedan population have caused a feeling of misgiving and it is good for the State to take precautionary measures.

Arms For People Living On Jammu Border

SRINAGAR, Nov. 30 (UPI): The Jammu and Kashmir Government will, it is understood, provide arms to the people living on the borders of the Jammu Province to enable them to fight the armed raiders effectively. The armed raiders from Pakistan have been frequently visiting the border villages of Jammu, causing great loss to life and property and forcibly taking away women.

The introduction of military training is also engaging the attention of the Government and it is expected that an order will be issued in this connection soon.

Khurshid's Appeal To Sheikh Abdullah

SRINAGAR, Nov. 30 (UPI): Mr. Khurshid Ahmed, Private Secretary to Mr. Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, has made an appeal to Sheikh Abdullah, head of the Emergency Administration of Kashmir, requesting him to intervene and direct the District Magistrate to release him, it is learnt.

He is stated to have pleaded that he came to Kashmir on leave to meet his relatives and friends and is not assigned to undertake any political mission. While admitting that he met friends belonging to various "political schools of thoughts Mr. Ahmed says that he is neither attached to any political party nor has anything to do with active politics.

RELATIONS WITH JINNAH

Clarifying his relations with Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League the appeal says: "My association with Mr. Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, is again entirely of a personal nature and I am not even a member of the Muslim League or any branch of it. I am the subject of the State and as such, I have every respect for the law of the land".

Stating that his one month's leave expired three weeks ago, Mr. Ahmed appeals to the Head of the Administration to "get me free as I have to go back to Karachi to rejoin my post".

HYDERABAD BAN ON ALLAHABAD JOURNAL

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29 (API): It is learnt the Government of Nizam has banned under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules the sale or distribution of the "Crisis", an English journal of Allahabad.

GADGIL TO VISIT BERAR

NAGPUR, Nov. 29 (UPI): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, is visiting Berar in the third week of December, it is learnt. He will reach Amraoti on December 23 and Akola on December 24.

ECONOMIC FACTOR ROOT CAUSE

Rev. Satchell On Anti-Indian Measures In S. Africa

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is the economic factor more than any other that it is at the root of the repressive and discriminatory anti-Indian legislation in South Africa, was the view expressed by Rev. Father Satchell, the South African Anglican Priest and champion of Indian cause, now touring this country, speaking on "The Indian struggle in South Africa", this evening at the Byculla Y.M.C.A., Bombay. Mr. T. S. B. Abraham presided.

The Anglican Priest, who has suffered imprisonment in the Indian passive resistance movement in South Africa, said that the Whites were rather apprehensive that they would be ousted from their present supreme and predominant position in the economic field, if Indians and other coloured people were given full scope for their development.

DR. MALAN.

It was this factor, he continued, that underlined the complete agreement of even the Opposition Party in the Union Parliament with General Smuts in his anti-Asiatic legislation. He held that the Opposition Leader, Dr. Malan, was more anti-Asiatic than even General Smuts, the only difference being in degree and not in intensity. He, therefore, strongly felt that a mere change in the composition of the Union Government would in no way further the cause of the coloured people in the Union.

The only hope he concluded, lay in winning the active co-operation of all liberal-minded Europeans in South Africa and also in seeking the alliance of International Trade Unions.

Security Demanded From Sindhi Paper

KARACHI, Nov. 29 (API): The Sind Government has demanded a security of Rs. 1,500 from "Desh Mitra", a language newspaper of Hyderabad, Sind.

DEFENCE AGREEMENT BETWEEN CEYLON & BRITAIN

MANCHESTER, Nov. 29 (Reuter): The New Defence Agreement between Ceylon and Britain was interpreted to-day by the Liberal "Manchester Guardian" as a sign that probably the British Government "intends to offer India a defence alliance even if India decides to leave the Commonwealth."

"For, without India as an ally and base, Great Britain could scarcely hope to aid Ceylon Militarily. Inland or peninsular bases are of little use in modern warfare unless they are defended in conjunction with neighbouring land masses from which the war effort can be generated," the Paper declared.

Whether Ceylon will over the long period be content with the present agreement was uncertain, the Liberal paper continued.

"The future of Ceylon will in any case be bound up with that of India, and the statement by the Governor that one of the first acts of the new Ministry of External Affairs would be to seek agreement on the disputes with India is very welcome.

"Geographically Ceylon stands towards India as does Hongkong towards China, and if India consolidates its strength the main defence responsibility in the Indian Ocean will ultimately pass from Great Britain to India. "In the meanwhile the British role is to use a stabilising influence in every way open to us during the political transitions in the countries of South Asia", the "Guardian" said.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 29.

December	35.60
January	nominal 35.45
March	35.59
May	35.22
July	34.28
October	31.20
December	30.40
March	30.20
Middling Spot	36.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 29.

December	35.37
March	35.60
May	35.32
July	34.28
October	31.29
Middling Spot	35.15

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Nov. 29.

December 3.16 1/2 to 3.16 3/4
March 3.10 bid
May 3.02 3/4 to 3.03
July 2.67 1/2 to 2.67 3/4

Volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 390,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U.S. Steel trading prices were 74 7/8 and 74 1/2 respectively.

Washington Developments React On New York Market

Nervous Fluctuations In Cotton Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

COTTON: Prices showed losses ranging to 50 points during early dealing on a sharp selloff attributed to a weak technical position and subsidence of mill demands. Cotton opened irregular, lower 5 to 15 higher, the initial indecision attributed to mill buying contrasting with profit-taking. the market then turned sharply reactionary on the appearance of heavy profit-taking and increased hedges subsequently uncovering stoploss selling orders, as prices retreated fifty points or so with the near December and March options declining to 35.52 and 35.59 respectively. Technical considerations, the subsidence of urgent mill demands and the everpresent uncertainties in connection with possible Washington developments were cited as the chief unsettling influences. Later prices fluctuated nervously with the rallies instigated by scaledown trade purchases serving only to attract renewed nervous selling and stoploss selling orders. The session closed barely steady, 57 to 10 lower. Sales are estimated at 275,000 bales.

The commodity credit corporation reported that pledges to the current loan upto November 21 now total 167,000 bales compared with 38,000 in the corresponding period last year.

STOCKS: Cross currents created by further tax selling, switching and weekend evening up operations gave the market a mixed appearance in slow trading. Changes eitherway rarely reached one point and appeared well divided. Early pressure against steels subsided and the low marks were reduced but rallies were feeble in the other depressed issues including ledging tobaccos, minings, department stores and chemicals. On the other hand, most rails, oils, motors, containers and utilities were fairly well supported throughout. Some important quarters are looking for a rally, pointing out that the buying rate.

CHICAGO: Grains prices declined sharply under heavy profit-taking attracted by the recent upswing with other selling attributed partly to nervousness over possible Washington developments. The weakness of the cotton market and indications that the Government agencies are buying cash wheat and flour only sparingly provided additional unsettling factors.

London, Nov. 29.

London silver, good stocks and wheat exchanges closed unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Nov. 29.

American Telephone and Telegraph	152 3/4
Amerox Holding Co.	24 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	35 1/8
Chase National Bank	34
Sinclair Oil Co.	15 3/4
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	132
General Electric Co.	50
General Motors	35
Ingersol rand	57 1/2
International Nickel	27 1/4
National City Bank of New York	39 1/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	12 1/2
Secony Vacuum Corporation	18 5/8
Texas Corporation	58
Union Carbon and Carbide	104 1/8
U. S. Smelting refining mining	44 1/8
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	74 5/8
Western Union Telegraph Co.	20 5/8

London, Nov. 28.

T. T. London On Uruguay 7.861

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The Cosmic Ray

FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES!!

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Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

R·I·N

VACANCIES FOR OFFICERS IN THE ENGINEERING BRANCH.

To be eligible for consideration, candidates should possess any of the qualifications mentioned below:

(a) First or Second class certificate of competency awarded by the Board of Trade.

(b) A degree in Mechanical or Marine Engineering.

(c) Previous service in the Engineering Branch of the R.I.N. or its Reserves.

(d) A diploma in Mechanical Engineering from a recognised institution, with practical experience in Marine Engineering.

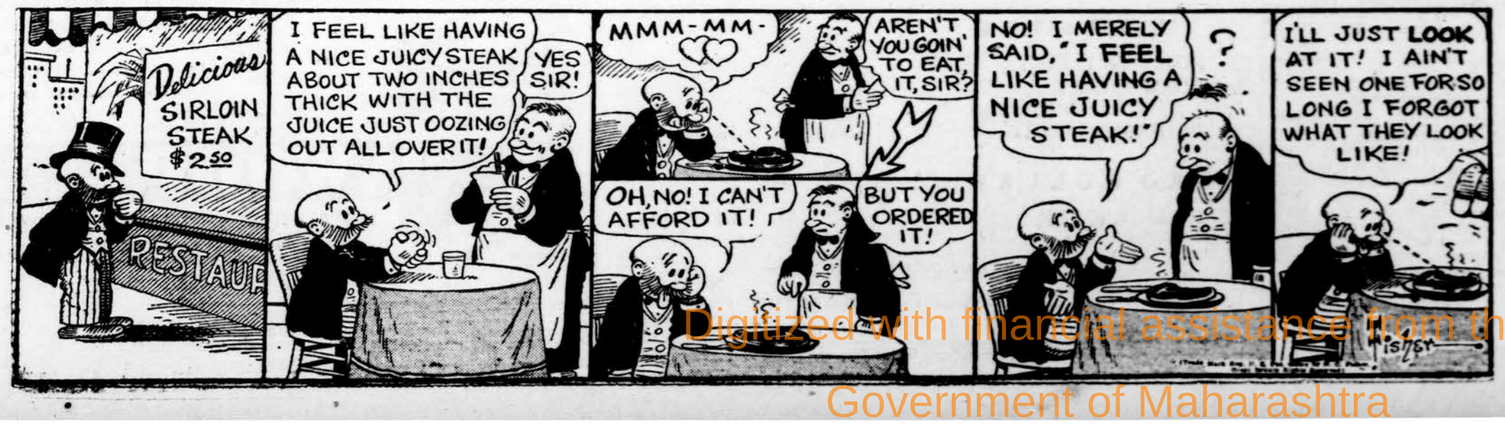
(e) A certificate awarded after completion of five years apprenticeship in a Marine Engineering works, which should include both theoretical and practical training.

Applicants should be domiciled in India and should, preferably, be under 28 years of age on the 1st January, 1948.

Applications giving full details of age, qualifications, and experience should be addressed to the Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy with copies of certificates and diplomas held. Particulars regarding interview, pay, terms and conditions of service etc. will be forwarded on receipt of application, if qualifications are considered suitable.

AC.311

MUTT AND JEFF—And Wouldn't We All, Brother, Wouldn't We All — By BUD FISHER


Delicious SIRLOIN STEAK $2.50
RESTAUR
I FEEL LIKE HAVING A NICE JUICY STEAK ABOUT TWO INCHES THICK WITH THE JUICE JUST OOZING OUT ALL OVER IT!
YES SIR!
MMM-MM-
AREN'T YOU GOIN' TO EAT IT, SIR?
OH, NO! I CAN'T AFFORD IT!
BUT YOU ORDERED IT!
NO! I MERELY SAID, "I FEEL LIKE HAVING A NICE JUICY STEAK!"
?
I'LL JUST LOOK AT IT! I AIN'T SEEN ONE FOR SO LONG I FORGOT WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE!

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a certified Compounder and a Sales Manager with experience and influence in making purchases for a well established Chemist Shop. Apply personally 2nd Floor, Mehroo Mansion, 6, Walton Road, Opp. Cusrow Bag, Colaba. 7569

Applications are invited not later than 31st December, 1947, for examinerships at the examinations to be held in April 1948 and onwards by the State Faculty for Ayurvedic System of Medicine, Bombay. Particulars may be had from the Secretary, State Faculty for Ayurvedic System of Medicine, Esplanade Mansions, 144, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. 6280

Wanted an efficient man having ample experience of work at Customs and Port Trust, to take charge of our Clearing Department. An evacuee from Sind having above qualifications will be preferred. Please apply with testimonials to Post Box 256, Bombay. (7541)

Applications are invited from solvent and influential persons only for distributorship of the well-known baby food Vita-Milk, Vita-Biscuits, Sana-Vita and other products of the Company. For particulars please apply stating references to National Nutriments, Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 6282

Applications are invited from influential persons to sell a few forfeited Shares of M/s. National Nutriments Ltd. (famous Vita-Milk MFG.). Highest Dividend paid as:—Ordinary Shares at 20 per cent. Defd. Shares at 100 per cent and Pref. Shares at 7 1/2 per cent. Apply sharp to the Managing Agents, 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. 6281

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted by Manager British Firm Flat or House, furnished or unfurnished, long lease preferred in Bombay or Suburbs Apply Box No. 7475, "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Davar's College of Commerce— Join immediately special new classes just started for Company Secretaries, Specialised Banking, International Accountants, General Commerce, etc. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for prospectus. 51, Esplanade Road. 7558

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus Dental Training Institute, P.B. 91 Jamnagar. 7458

BOOKS & MAGAZINE

Join Streamline Library, 195 Hornby Road, for latest books and magazines. Nominal Fees. 7520

Short Cuts to Recognised Studies 2/8—Helpful Guide to secure recognised degrees Matric to Ph.D. privately. (2) Shorthand Self Teacher 2/-. City Booksellers Sohangunj, Delhi. 7531

MEDICAL ADLETS

God's Gift Medicine Hydrocele will be cured like magic within seven days. Rs. 3/8/- including all charges, Menaka Debi, 19 S. N. Banerji Rd. Calcutta. (5462)

OFFER IN KARACHI.

Large Office Accommodation combined with residence fitted with four fans and two telephones. Situated in the heart of the City. Telephone 31405. 7565

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Selling Agents for all important towns for "The Indian Astrology" monthly magazine, edited by Gandhi Astrologer. For terms apply to "Indian Astrology" Tirutani, S. India. 7564

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Messrs Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Subscribed Capital of the Company exceeds Rs. 35,00,000 Necessary advance payment for machineries already made Delivery expected very soon For full particulars please write to the Head Office at 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta (1682)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one new or secondhand Portable Steam Engine Boiler and one Oil Expeller. Write to Jain Industries, Shikohabad. 7563

BUSINESS WANTED

Just arrived from Sind, am interested in any paying concern or business. Write giving details and lowest price, direct to buyer, Box No. 7559, "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Photographic studio with film quota required. Immediate business if terms are reasonable. Apply Box 7553, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS.

MEMBERS of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on 2nd floor, Room No. 46 on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1947, at 2-45 P.M. (S.T.)

(Mrs.) MITHAN J. LAM,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 29th November, 1947.
6284

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RESERVED ACCOMMODATION AS AN EXPERIMENTAL MEASURE, with effect from 1st December, 1947, waiting lists will be maintained at the Reservation Office, Victoria Terminus, of passengers for whom accommodation cannot be reserved on a particular train, for journeys beyond 150 miles, owing to all accommodation having been previously allotted.

Priority will be given to such passengers, in their serial order of Registration, UPTO 48 HOURS OF THE ADVERTISED DEPARTURE OF THE TRAIN CONCERNED, after which accommodation will be given to first comers.

A "Non-availability" reservation slip will be issued to passengers on the waiting lists showing their position on the list. They should then keep in touch with the Reservation Office to find out whether accommodation can be allotted to them.

6286

B.B. & C.I. AND G.I.P. RAILWAYS.

Increase in Rates and Fares.

WITH EFFECT FROM 1st JANUARY 1948, increase in rates and fares for the following description of traffic will be effected, both in local and through booking:—

(1) Passenger fares.
(2) Season Ticket fares.
(3) Platform tickets.
(4) Clerkage charged on unused tickets.
(5) Goods traffic charged at Class and Schedule Rates.
(6) Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.

In addition, special or station-to-station rates are also liable to be revised from the same date.

Rates Circulars, embodying details of the changes in rates and fares to come into force, will be available shortly, and may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway or the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

6285

TRAINED LIBRARIANS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for four posts of trained Librarians for Government Colleges in this Province in the scale of Rs. 80—5/2—105—5—145 with such temporary additional pay and dearness allowance as are admissible under the rules from time to time. Applicants should have a recognised diploma in Librarianship. Graduates will be given preference. Previous experience of Librarianship will be considered an asset. Applications giving full particulars regarding age, qualifications, experience and accompanied by copies of testimonials should be sent not later than 20th December, 1947, to the Principal, Secondary Training College, 3 Cruickshank Road, Bombay 1. 6287

G. I. P. RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore and Thull Ghauts, G.I.P. Railway, Lonavla invites tender upto 15.30 hrs. on 15-12-47 for the supplying, loading and stacking on Railway ground at Igatpuri trap stone ballast graded to 3/4" suitable for concrete work. The form of tender schedule and conditions of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. This money will not be refunded.

U. G. K. RAO.
Executive Engineer,
Bhore & Thull Ghauts,
G. I. P. Rly., Lonavla.
(6219)

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY

SEALED TENDERS in English are invited for "EARTHWORK IN APPROACHES FOR A NEW HIGH LEVEL RAILWAY BRIDGE TO BE CONSTRUCTED OVER THE MAHI RIVER between SEVALIA and TIMBA ROAD in BOMBAY PROVINCE' at mile 33|263' on Anand-Godhra Branch of this Railway.

2. Tenders should reach the office of the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C.I. Railway, General Offices, Churchgate, Bombay, not later than 12 hours (I.S.T.) on 15-12-1947.

3. Tender documents together with schedule of approximate quantities can be obtained from the office of the Chief Engineer during office hours on payment of Rs. 5/- only which will not be refunded. Plans may be seen in the office of the Chief Engineer during office hours on any working day and will be supplied if required at Rs. 5/- per set.

4. Tenders on the specified form only will be accepted and must be accompanied by complete contract documents.

5. Tenders will be opened at 15 hours (I.S.T.) on 15-12-47 in the office of the Chief Engineer.

J. S. BEARCROFT.
Chief Engineer.

(6245)

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Conference Hall, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay 1, on MONDAY, the 15th December, 1947, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of passing a Special Resolution and an Extraordinary Resolution as mentioned in the Notice dated the 5th November, 1947, issued to the shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
H. C. ITALIA,
Secretary.

Dated, 15th November, 1947.
6066

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT
TELEPHONES, BOMBAY DISTRICT.

APPLICATIONS are invited from unmarried women or widows without encumbrances domiciled in Bombay and Madras Provinces belonging to Hindu, Muslim and Scheduled Caste communities for a temporary post of Shorthand Typist in the office of the General Manager, Telephones, Bombay District at Bombay so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 8th December, 1947.

(1) The candidate must have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination of a recognised University.

(2) The candidate must be between the age of 18 to 25. For Scheduled Caste candidate the maximum age limit is 28 and for War Service candidates the period of War Service rendered between the 3rd September, 1939 to 31st December, '45 may be deducted from the present age to determine the age limit.

(3) The speed for Shorthand and Typing should not be less than 100 and 45 words per minute respectively.

The candidate selected will draw pay in the Central Pay Commission Recommendation Scale of Rs. 60-4-120-E.B.-5-170 with Compensatory (City) Allowance of Rs. 12/8/-, House Rent Allowance of Rs. 15/-, Dearness Allowance of Rs. 35/- and Special Pay of Rs. 30/- p.m. (subject to revision).

R. NATARAJAN,
General Manager.
Telephones, Bombay District.
Amar Building,
Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road,
Bombay.

6274

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF GOKALDAS KHIMJI LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Liquidator's Office at Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, on the 22nd day of December, 1947, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of laying before the meeting the confirmation of the sale of Company's claim against Income-tax Office and the Final Account of the Liquidator and giving any explanations thereof, and for the purpose of passing the Extra Ordinary resolution for the disposal of the documents of the Company.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1947.

PADAMSI HARIDAS,
Liquidator.
7567

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT TELEPHONES, BOMBAY DISTRICT
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS in prescribed form will be received by the General Manager, Telephones, Bombay District, Amar Building, Sir P. M. Rd., for the demolition of A.R.P. (Blast) walls surrounding Telephone Exchange Buildings situated at Bandra, Andheri, Ghatkopar and Kandivli, removal and disposal of the debris and restoring the pavements to their original condition.

Separate tenders should be submitted for the work in each of the areas abovementioned and earnest money of Rs. 200/- should be paid into the office of General Manager along with each of the tenders which should reach the office before 2 p.m. on 22-12-47.

The work should be completed within 3 months of the acceptance of Tender. The tender forms can be obtained from the office of the General Manager any week days between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. except Saturdays.

6273

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.

Secretariat, Bombay,
29th November, 1947.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an Assistant Chemist to work under the Nutrition Officer, Bombay.

PAY: Rs. 220-10-360-20-440 plus Dearness Allowance and Interim Relief admissible under the Rules.

QUALIFICATION: M.Sc., in organic chemistry.

EXPERIENCE: Experience in nutritional research for at least 2 (two) years after post graduate study.

Persons already in Government service can apply through the Heads of their offices.

APPLICATIONS stating the age, caste, birth-place, qualifications etc., should be sent so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 10th December, 1947.

S. M. MOGRE,
Establishment Officer.
6288

G. I. P. RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore and Thull Ghats, G. I. P. Rly., Lonavla invites tenders upto 15-30 hrs. on 15-12-1947 for supplying and loading into wagons rough dressed trap stone headers suitable for masonry works. The form of tender schedule and conditions of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. This money will not be refunded.

U. G. K. RAO.
Executive Engineer,
Bhore & Thull Ghats,
G. I. P. Rly., Lonavla

Lonavla, 14-11-47.
6176

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED a MARINE MECHANICAL ENGINEER on a grade of Rs. 200-250 P.M. for an Indian State Port. Apply with testimonials stating age, nationality, qualifications, experiences to Box No. 6283 "Bombay Chronicle."

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Summary Suit No. 892 of 1947

LAKHMICHAND NARINDAS .... Plaintiff.
vs.
Dr. DOST MAHOMED KHAN, carrying on business in the name, of Nash & Ellis at Hornby Road and in the name of Sultania Medical Stores at Mahomedalli Road, Bombay ..... Defendant.

Upon Reading the affidavit of PURSHOTTAM JAMNADAS, the Plaintiff's Munim abovenamed, dated 23rd September, 1947, LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED attend before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY 12th December, 1947, at 11 O'clock on hearing of an application on the part of the Plaintiff that he be at liberty to sign Judgment in this suit against the Defendant abovenamed for Rs. 1,565-1-7 with interest on Rs. 1,500/- at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 1st day of April, 1947, till Judgment being the amount of the loan due and payable by the Defendant to the Plaintiff as collateral security for repayment whereof the Defendant passed in favour of the Plaintiff a Hundi, dated 13th May, 1946, and payable 56 days after date, which Hundi the Defendant dishonoured at maturity by non-payment, costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at the rate of 4 per cent per annum till payment and the Defendant be ordered and decreed to pay the costs of the Summons for Judgment and of the order to be made thereon.

Dated this 27th day of September 1947.

This Summons for Judgment is taken out by Messrs. Benjamin & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

(Sd.) BENJAMIN & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys

To,
Dr. DOST MAHOMED KHAN,
The Defendant Abovenamed.

6279

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAMBAI HABIB ISMAIL also known as SAMBAI of Bombay Khoja Muslim Inhabitant, residing at 86, Nishanpada Road, Rehim Castle, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

ABDUL MALEK HABIB of Bombay Khoja Muslim Inhabitant, a Furniture Merchant, residing at 86 Nishanpada Road, Rehem Castle, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness MAHOMMEDALLI CURRIM CHAGLA, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 19th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Fortyseven and in the Eleventh Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

A. R. NARAYAN AIYAR
Sealer.

The 19th day of November, 1947.

Messrs. MAHIMTURA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

6272

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of about 35 Tons Zinc Bars A Z mark on THURSDAY, 4th Inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the godown of Mr. Madanlal Banvarilal, Argyle Road, Carnac Bunder, under instructions from M/S Chhatrapati & Co., Attorneys for the Pledgees M/s. Panalal Jankidas and on a/c and at the risk of Mr. Mahadevlal Shroff Surajgadhwala, the Pledgor.

Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF WORKS OLD ARTS AND CURIOS AND ART DEALERS.

A CHOICE COLLECTION of Antique and Valuable Textiles, Silverware and other Works of old art comprising gold and silver embroidered Benarese Sarees, Chanderi, Khans, Blouses, Kharita, Tarkhewa, Khinkhab, Sari borders, brocade cloths, Chinese Mandarine cloaks, hangings Turkish Zoaves, Khanposh (tray covers); French Satin, Duchesse suits of skirts and bodice, a unique Woven French Satin piece of 7 embroidered panels, Aurangabad Satin durries, and other rare works of textiles. Also Kashmir, Lucknow, Bijapure, English and Turkish silver articles, Chinese and Japanese works including a valuable bronze incense burner and similar other works.

Will be sold by Public Auction.

On WEDNESDAY 3rd December, 1947 at 3 P.M. at their sale rooms by the undersigned.

The above goods are new and not used and most of them cannot be made at present time.

Will be on view two days before the sale from 10-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
123, Medows Street, Fort.

IN BRUSSELS....
2-48 am
IN BOMBAY....
8-18 am
(by your 'West End' Watch!)
A distance of several thousand miles puts Bombay five-and-a-half hours fast of Brussels.
Different places have different times, but one thing that never varies is the reliability of the 'West End' watch. Fine craftsmanship gives each model a high degree of precision, combined with handsome appearance and strength.
Supplies are still inadequate but we are striving our utmost to meet demands as far as stocks permit.
West End WATCH CO.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA
The CRYSTAL SECUNDUS 'C' Nickel Silver Rs. 80.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, Etc.

The following Vehicles which are in good running condition will be sold in PUBLIC AUCTION at the PALACE GARAGE, MYSORE, on 20th and 21st December, 1947, between 9-0 a.m. and 1-0 p.m. each day.

No.	Name of the Vehicle	Year Model	Seating Capacity
1.	CADILLAC	1940	7 seats
2.	LINCOLN ZEPHYR	1940	5 "
3.	PHANTOM ROLLS	1927	7 "
4.	ROLLS ROYCE LIMOUSINE	1935	7 "
5	DAIMLER	1935	7 "
6.	AUSTIN "VICTORIA"	1934	5 "
7.	BUICK	1938	7 "
8.	HUMBER	1935	7 "
9.	CHEVROLET CABRIOLET	1940	5 "
10.	CHEVROLET TOURER	1938	5 "
11.	MORRIS	1933	5 "
12.	FIAT	1939	7 "
13.	STATION WAGON	1943	10 "
14.	MORS	1916	5 "
15.	VULCAN	1910	5 "
16.	CHEVROLET VAN	1935	"
	BUSES:-		
17.	ROLLS ROYCE COLONIAL BUS	1914	14 "
18.	BEDFORD BUS	1933	22 "
	LORRIES:-		
19.	FORD V8 LORRY	1937	3 Tons
20.	FORD LORRY (4 Cylinder)	1933	2 Tons
21.	BEDFORD LORRY	1940	3 Tons
	ROAD ROLLER:-		
22.	ROAD ROLLER		3½ Tons

For further particulars apply to:—

SUPERINTENDENT *Palace Garage*

Blitzed
AT ONE FELL SWOOP
SWOOP SPECIAL
KILLS ALL INSECTS
Political Freedom has been won! Freedom from disease should go hand in hand with it!
Let us resort to this powerful insecticide containing DDT. and exterminate ants, mosquitoes, flies, cockroaches, bed-bugs silver fish and all other types of insects that menace our health! Swoop can be sprayed on all the resorts of germs!
Obtainable at all good stores
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THE EASTERN CHEMICAL Co. (INDIA)
BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

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